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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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CROP OF TIMOTHY SEED BELOW THE 1921 OUTPUT

This Year's Production Placed at 1,323 Cars—Prices on About Same Levels as Last Year.

The timothy seed crop this year is estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to be 5%–15% less than that of last year primarily because of a small decrease in acreage. A slight reduction in yield per acre is also indicated, notwithstanding the fact that seed ripened prematurely last year, but the outturn of thrashing machines will determine whether estimates of the yield made at the time of harvesting are correct.

Extreme heat and drought during June in some of the more important producing sections thinned many of the meadows. However, this condition was remedied to a considerable extent by rains the latter part of June and the first half of July when growing conditions were unusually favorable.

CUTS IN ACREAGE.

In the accompanying table it will be noted that the largest increase in acreage harvested for seed occurs in southeastern Iowa, which, however, is more than offset by the decrease in southwestern Iowa. Other important sections, such as southern Minnesota, northeastern Iowa, northeastern and northwestern Missouri, and northeastern South Dakota show reductions in acreage from last year ranging from 5%–20%.

In south central Iowa there has been a tendency to increase the acreage sown to clover at the expense of timothy. Although this may have caused a reduction in the total acreage of timothy, the acreage for seed was not materially reduced thereby, because a larger percentage of the timothy acreage was available for seed, the increased quantity of clover hay making up for the decreased quantity of timothy hay.

In a number of sections, including south-central and east-central Iowa, because of the more luxuriant growth of clover than of timothy, more of the meadows were cut for hay than usual. Head worms in a few counties in southern Minnesota and south-central Iowa decreased the acreage for seed, and heavy rains just before harvest in northeastern Missouri and elsewhere decreased the yield per acre somewhat. But these factors are present each year to a greater or less extent and probably in the aggregate did not cause any more damage than usual.

Prior to harvest many growers were reported as intending to harvest a hay instead of a seed crop because of unsatisfactory prices for seed, but country shippers stated that as soon as harvesting began growers generally ordered about the same number of bags for their seed as usual.

The thick undergrowth of timothy and clover in meadows because of frequent rains during July made it possible to leave a larger percentage of the timothy meadows for seed and still provide the same quantity of hay as usual for sale or for feeding on the farm.

The crop in most sections was harvested a week to 10 days later than last year when unusually hot, dry weather caused premature ripening of the seed. Harvesting began this year in northern Missouri about July 15, in southern Iowa about July 17, and in north-

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RUSSIAN CROP PROSPECTS FAR AHEAD OF LAST YEAR

This Year's Grain Crops Estimated to Be Ample for Population—Increase in All Crops Reported.

The condition of farm crops in Russia as a whole up to the 1st of July is estimated to have been above average, and with a fair harvest the position of Russia will be better than it has been in the last two years, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The cities will have enough grain to meet food requirements, and the peasants will be in possession of enough seed for a considerable extension of the area to be sown for 1923, provided that the rights of internal free trade recently granted by the Soviet Government are not curtailed.

NO EXPORTS EXPECTED.

It is not expected that there will be a general surplus of grain for export. It is possible, however, that some quantities of grain will be sent to Italy and corresponding purchases made in England or America for import into the northern Provinces of Russia—a roundabout method of sending grain from the producing regions of Russia to the consuming regions which is less expensive than the long railroad haul from south Russia to north Russia.

It is estimated that in 1922 Russia will have 5,000,000–12,000,000 long tons more of bread grains to supply the food requirements than in 1921 when the net harvest of bread grains amounted to 19,922,000 long tons after deductions had been made for livestock feed and seed requirements. The 1921 harvest was 4,352,000 tons under Russia's minimum requirements for human consumption. Therefore, this year, even with the minimum estimate of 5,000,000 tons more than last year, Russia ought to be able to feed herself.

The report of the condition of the various crops on June 10 showed spring wheat to be in good condition in the Volga Provinces, southeastern Provinces, and particularly in western Siberia, while in other Provinces it was average. Autumn wheat was poor in the northwestern, central, and western districts, average in the black-earth regions and

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Live Stock and Meats

PRICES OF LIVE STOCK DROP UNDER INCREASE IN RECEIPTS

Partial Recoveries Made Toward Close of Week—First Montana Lambs Reach Chicago

Moderate to sharp breaks in prices early in the week, followed by material improvement in hog and fat lamb values, marked the general trend of the live-stock trade during the week ending Aug. 12.

The spread between corn-fed steers and grassers widened as the latter declined sharply, especially at the river markets where cattle runs consisted largely of grass stock. In some instances declines of 50¢ on plain grassers going to killers were noted, while highly finished beef steers and yearlings generally sold actively at 10¢–15¢ declines. At Chicago plain native grassers sold off 25¢–40¢, while 10¢–15¢ measured the price drop on long-feds.

BIG BREAK IN HOGS.

The break in hogs early in the week was the most pronounced of the year. The seasonal decline was intensified by increased receipts and a restricted outlet for dressed meats incident to labor difficulties at home and financial uncertainties abroad. At Chicago light and butcher hogs declined most, and at the low time were $1–$1.50 under the high time of the preceding week. Closing prices were largely 50¢–75¢ lower than a week earlier. Heavy butchers suffered a similar break, while packing grades showed net losses of mostly 25¢.

The spread between toppy light hogs and packing sows narrowed about 25¢, a movement which is expected to continue when marketing of new-crop hogs expands. On the low spot the average cost at Chicago fell to $8.39 and the top on lights to $9.85. The top for the year was $11.50, paid last March. The highest day's average cost of the year was $11.12.

Net declines in fat lamb prices at Chicago were largely 25¢–40¢. Few strictly choice kinds were offered, natives being liberally supplied with culls and westerns with long feeder ends. As fat stock slumped country demand remained sufficiently broad to hold feeder lamb values steady, and for the first time this season desirable light western lambs suitable for further finish commanded a premium over good to choice kinds going for slaughter. Numerous lots of feeder lambs weighing about 60 lbs. went to the country at $12.50, while packers were buying "sappy" killers at $12.40. Fat sheep were unusually scarce and prices remained unchanged. Demand for breeding ewes and feeding sheep and yearlings was broad.

Receipts at 10 large markets for the week were approximately 232,000 cattle, 431,000 hogs, and 213,000 sheep, compared with 185,432 cattle, 439,504 hogs, and 211,889 sheep a week earlier, and 192,542 cattle, 373,606 hogs, and 245,221 sheep during the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—Liberal receipts of grassers from the Southwest, and an increasing movement from northwestern and Canadian ranges, resulted in lower prices on slaughter cattle, but an increased demand for feeders was a stout competitive prop on which the kinds suitable for further development and finish were able to lean. The recently awakened activity by graziers and feeders was the most interesting phase of the cattle trade, and suggested an optimistic view of future markets. The feeder movement for the year so far has been materially larger than during the corresponding period a year ago.

Bulk of good to choice feeding steers at Kansas City and Omaha met active demand at $7.50–$8, a few selected kinds at the former market reaching $8.25. At Kansas City the majority of stockers met wide and urgent country demand at $6–$7.25 mostly. Stock cows moved readily at $3.50–$4.25, and a liberal movement of stock heifers at around $4.50–$5.25 was in evidence at both river markets and at Chicago, the bulk of stocker and feeder steers at the latter market selling at $5.50–$6.75. Medium to good stock calves cleared at $6.75–$7.50 at Kansas City, choice kinds selling upward to $8 at Omaha. Medium and inferior stock and feeding cattle were generally neglected.

CHOICE STEERS UP TO $10.75.

Choice 974-lb. fat yearling steers topped at Chicago at $10.75 with best 1,560-lb. matured kinds at $10.65. Bulk of beef steers cleared at $8.75–$10.25, few native grass steers suitable for carcass beef selling for slaughter under $8. Montanas averaging about 1,075 lbs. went to packers at $7.25–$7.75. Well-conditioned, matured, corn-fed steers and yearlings of choice grade sold on a $10.50–$10.55 basis toward the end of the week. Beef steers at Chicago averaged $9.47 for the week compared with $9.61 a week earlier. Wintered Kansas grassers sold for slaughter upward to $9.25 at Kansas City, at which market and at Omaha the bulk of the medium to good grassers bought by packers brought $6.75–$8.

The lower grades of beef cows and canners and cutters declined mostly 25¢–50¢ at Chicago, while the relatively few choice fat cows and heavy heifers offered held generally steady. Bulk of beef cows and heifers sold at $5.15–$7.25, and bulk of canners and cutters at $2.85–$3.75. Bulls declined 25¢ and veal calves advanced mostly 75¢, packers and outsiders paying upward to $11 and $11.50, respectively, for vealers at the close.

Hogs.—The top for light hogs on the closing session at Chicago was 45¢ below a week earlier and 75¢ below the preceding Friday,

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FRESH MEAT MARKETS HIGHER FOR PRACTICALLY ALL GRADES

Prices for Common and Medium Beef Slumped as Receipts Exceeded Demand—Pork Uneven.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Although the demand for fresh meats at eastern markets was slow during the week ending Aug. 12, marked gains in prices were made on practically all classes and grades of fresh meats except common and medium beef, receipts of which exceeded the demand. Trade conditions at Chicago also showed marked improvement after midweek and closing prices were generally firm.

Beef.—Supplies of beef were about equal to those of the previous week, but contained a smaller percentage of good and choice steers. The latter were generally firm at Monday's advance both at eastern markets and at Chicago, and closed 50¢–$1 higher than a week earlier. Monday's gains on all lower grades were only partially held and after midweek the tendency on these was sharply downward.

GOOD COW BEEF SCARCE.

Good cows were scarce and prices firm, some markets registering gains of 50¢. Other grades were weak at the previous week's price level with some sales at the close unevenly lower. With practically no good bulls offered all lower grades were weak and by midweek Monday's gains were lost. The demand for kosher beef was fairly constant and all markets were steady to firm.

Veal.—Receipts of veal were very uneven, offerings at Boston being barely sufficient to make a market, while Philadelphia was oversupplied. At New York and Chicago, where receipts were about normal, the price trend was upward, especially on the better grades. New York closed $2 higher and Chicago $1 higher than a week earlier.

Lamb.—With Monday's opening prices at eastern markets about $2 higher, all markets held firm until after midweek when weakness developed at New York and Philadelphia, and closing prices at those markets were practically in line with those of a week earlier. Under an improved demand Boston continued steady to strong at Monday's ad-

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	265	$8.62	269	$8.39	254	$8.60	263	$8.70	265	$8.81	288	$8.59	266	$8.60	269	$9.18	261	$9.66
E. St. Louis	190	9.77	201	9.27	210	9.24	191	9.39	190	9.55	207	9.53	199	9.42	199	10.40	210	10.79
Kansas City	228	9.45	215	9.02	230	8.77	217	8.78	216	8.87	217	8.89	221	9.03	219	9.68	229	9.85
Omaha	271	7.88	280	7.80	286	7.84	274	8.05	276	8.17	276	8.19	277	7.97	272	8.54	271	9.00
S. St. Joseph	254	8.72	236	8.89	245	8.39	251	8.35	236	8.71	231	8.87	242	8.64	243	9.29	....	.....
S. St. Paul	274	7.80	268	7.46	277	7.59	277	7.87	273	8.27	262	8.29	273	7.77	270	8.40	264	9.31

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12, 1922.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	67,738	17,280	50,458	111,073	22,995	88,078	70,469	24,007	46,462
Denver [1]	7,010	4,270	2,563	7,268	399	6,957	2,429	5,108	2,299
East St. Louis	40,525	22,893	18,271	55,934	28,101	30,910	24,217	5,657	13,238
Fort Worth [1]	27,088	11,966	11,018	4,807	407	3,353	4,085	3,868	1,404
Indianapolis	11,301	6,021	4,798	43,670	13,750	27,295	6,874	4,707	1,885
Kansas City	72,105	41,597	30,315	44,503	6,985	37,640	21,200	6,082	14,886
Oklahoma City	9,519	4,396	5,008	6,370	691	5,255	362	.....	29
Omaha	29,379	13,796	15,583	44,512	10,355	34,157	53,425	22,040	31,385
St. Joseph [1]	14,541	4,538	8,415	33,265	5,158	27,539	11,379	3,456	7,943
St. Paul	32,190	17,214	13,595	25,678	3,357	21,753	9,304	2,186	6,966
Sioux City	12,542	7,504	4,136	30,044	10,710	18,175	1,537	111	1,044
Wichita [1]	8,422	5,152	1,944	8,052	150	7,561	387	107	180
Total	332,360	159,627	166,104	415,176	103,058	308,673	205,668	77,329	127,721
Previous week	264,351	115,786	143,564	417,089	105,594	307,045	215,768	74,938	136,716

[1] Week ending Friday, Aug. 11.

vance and late in the week additional gains were registered on the better grades. The close was $2–$3 higher than that of the preceding week. Despite a bearish undertone at Chicago, the moderate supplies offered were cleared at practically unchanged prices.

Mutton.—With offerings running mostly to heavy weights, mutton markets were dull and draggy. At eastern markets the tendency after Monday was downward, while Chicago remained practically steady. Handy-weight sheep of good quality were in demand, but all others were hard to move.

Pork.—Pork markets continued uneven. Light loins were in demand at generally steady to slightly higher prices. Heavy loins, however, were draggy at a wide range of prices. The tendency on such kinds was downward at all markets except Chicago, where an improved demand after midweek resulted in strong to higher prices on all weights. Frozen loins constituted the bulk of the supply at eastern markets with not enough fresh loins offered on some days to warrant quotations. Under a limited demand the light receipts of shoulder cuts were cleaned up at unchanged prices.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Aug. 11.	Aug. 4.	July 14.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$24.00-26.00	$27.00-27.50	$27.00-29.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	26.00-28.00	30.00-30.50	31.00-32.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	15.00-18.00	16.75-19.00	17.00-19.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	24.00-28.00	26.50-28.00	26.00-28.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	33.00-35.00	33.00-36.00	32.00-35.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	15.50-16.25	16.00-16.25	15.50-16.25
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	12.50-13.25	13.00-13.25	11.50-13.00
Pure lard, tierces	12.50-14.25	13.25-14.25	11.75-13.75
Compound lard, tierces	12.75-13.50	12.50-14.00	12.75-14.00

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, August 11, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	4,044	.....	22,228
Denver	3,816	833	900
East St. Louis	6,240	171	1,196
Fort Worth	2,139	.....	402
Indianapolis	1,007	270	735
Kansas City	28,881	1,163	4,588
Oklahoma City	1,657	.....	.....
Omaha	11,293	.....	19,150
St. Joseph	3,976	.....	3,204
St. Paul	13,892	756	2,066
Sioux City	5,725	85	111
Wichita	1,725	.....	.....
Total	84,395	3,278	54,580
Previous week	63,589	4,279	44,224
Same week last year [1]	59,338	3,855	36,328
State destination:			
California	.....	399	.....
Colorado	1,081	434	.....
Connecticut	47	.....	.....
Illinois	13,632	551	6,802
Indiana	2,775	270	4,772
Iowa	22,479	595	12,200
Kansas	6,136	130	2,055
Kentucky	241	.....	1,230
Maryland	70	.....	200
Michigan	380	201	7,738
Minnesota	516	435	1,104
Missouri	10,134	142	5,747
Montana	491	.....	.....
Nebraska	19,357	.....	6,460
New Mexico	229	.....	.....
New York	142	.....	2,360
Ohio	1,562	.....	3,124
Oklahoma	1,184	.....	262
Pennsylvania	2,509	.....	74
South Dakota	407	.....	452
Texas	756	.....	.....
Virginia	.....	121	.....
Wisconsin	134	.....	.....
Wyoming	133	.....	.....
Total	84,395	3,278	54,580

[1] Denver not included.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,001 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$10.75-10.85	$10.25-10.75	$10.10-10.65	$10.00-10.60	$10.10-10.60	.....
Good	9.70-10.25	9.50-10.25	9.00-10.10	9.25-10.00	9.00-10.10	.....
Medium	8.10- 9.10	7.75- 9.50	7.50- 9.00	8.00- 9.25	7.50- 9.00	7.50- 8.50
Common	6.50- 8.10	5.75- 7.75	5.75- 7.50	6.00- 8.00	5.25- 7.50	5.75- 7.50
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—						
Choice	10.25-10.85	10.00-10.50	9.90-10.50	9.85-10.50	9.85-10.50	.....
Good	9.10-10.25	9.25-10.00	8.75- 9.90	9.25- 9.85	8.75- 9.85	.....
Medium	8.10- 9.10	7.75- 9.25	7.10- 8.75	7.50- 9.25	7.15- 8.75	7.50- 8.50
Common	6.40- 8.10	5.00- 7.75	4.90- 7.10	5.75- 7.50	5.00- 7.15	5.50- 7.50
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	5.00- 9.00	5.00-10.00	4.50- 9.25	5.00- 8.75	5.25- 9.25	4.00- 8.50
Cows, common-choice	3.90- 8.35	3.50- 6.50	3.50- 6.75	4.00- 7.25	4.00- 7.50	3.50- 7.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.75- 6.50	3.25- 6.25	3.00- 5.25	3.35- 6.25	3.00- 5.75	3.25- 6.00
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.50- 3.90	2.00- 4.00	2.25- 3.50	2.50- 4.00	2.50- 4.00	2.25- 3.50
Canner steers	3.75- 5.00	3.00- 3.75	3.00- 4.00	3.00- 4.25	.....	2.75- 4.00
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt. med.-choice	10.75-12.00	7.00-10.75	6.75- 9.75	7.50- 9.50	6.25- 9.50	4.00-10.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.50- 8.50	3.50- 7.75	4.25- 8.25	5.25- 7.75	5.50- 8.50	3.50- 7.50
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	5.50- 7.75	5.25- 7.50	6.00- 8.50	6.00- 8.25	5.25- 8.00	4.50- 7.25
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.40- 7.50	5.25- 7.50	5.85- 8.40	5.75- 8.00	5.25- 8.00	4.00- 7.25
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.75- 7.50	3.50- 7.25	4.40- 8.15	5.00- 7.75	4.25- 7.25	3.50- 7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.50- 5.50	2.75- 5.50	3.25- 5.90	3.50- 5.75	3.25- 5.25	2.75- 5.50
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	.....	6.75- 7.75	7.00- 8.00	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	.....	4.00- 6.50	5.00- 7.00	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	10.25	10.25	9.65	9.45	9.50	10.00
Bulk of sales	8.00-10.10	9.50-10.15	8.40- 9.50	7.65- 9.25	8.50- 9.50	7.00- 9.75
Heavy wt. (251 lbs. up), common-choice	8.45- 9.65	8.50- 9.35	8.50- 9.20	8.25- 9.00	7.50- 9.10	8.00- 9.50
Med. wt. (201-250 lbs.), common-choice	9.10-10.15	9.25- 9.90	8.55- 9.60	8.60- 9.35	8.75- 9.50	8.50- 9.75
Light wt. (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	9.60-10.25	9.80-10.10	8.45- 9.65	9.10- 9.35	9.20- 9.50	9.50-10.00
Light lts. (131-150 lbs.), common-choice	9.50-10.20	9.75-10.10	9.00- 9.65	.....	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.60- 8.40	7.00- 7.35	7.50- 7.75	7.75- 8.15	7.25- 7.50	7.00- 8.00
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	7.25- 7.75	6.75- 7.00	7.25- 7.50	7.25- 7.75	7.00- 7.25	6.75- 7.25
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.25-10.15	9.25-10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.75- 9.50	9.00- 9.75	8.00- 9.50	.....	9.50-10.00
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	11.75-12.85	10.50-12.25	10.50-12.60	11.50-12.60	10.75-12.50	10.75-12.00
Culls and common	8.50-11.50	5.50-10.50	6.50-10.25	7.75-11.25	7.00-10.50	6.50-10.25
Feeding lambs	11.50-12.50	.....	.....	9.50-12.00	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	8.50-11.00	7.75-10.25	7.25-10.50	8.25-10.25	7.00-10.25	7.50-10.50
Wethers, medium-prime	6.00- 8.75	5.50- 8.00	6.25- 8.00	6.00- 8.25	6.00- 8.00	5.00- 8.25
Ewes:						
Medium, good and choice	3.50- 7.65	2.50- 6.00	4.50- 7.00	3.75- 7.00	4.00- 7.00	3.00- 6.75
Culls and common	2.00- 4.00	1.50- 2.50	2.00- 4.50	2.00- 3.75	1.50- 4.00	2.00- 3.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	5.00-11.25	5.50- 8.00	5.75- 9.00	.....	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Aug. 15.	Aug. 8.	July 18.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 8.	July 18.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$16.50-17.50	$15.50-16.50	$16.50-17.50	$18.00-18.50	$17.00-17.50	$17.50-18.00
Good	15.50-16.00	14.00-15.00	15.50-16.00	16.00-18.00	14.00-16.00	16.50-17.00
Medium	14.00-15.00	12.50-14.00	14.50-15.00	13.00-15.00	12.00-13.00	15.00-16.00
Common	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	13.00-14.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-15.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	13.00-13.50	11.00-12.50	11.00-12.50	13.00-14.00
Medium	10.00-10.50	10.00-11.00	12.00-13.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	12.00-13.00
Common	7.00- 9.50	8.00- 9.50	10.00-11.00	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00	11.00-12.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	8.00- 9.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-12.00
Common	6.50- 7.00	6.75- 7.00	8.50- 9.00	7.00- 8.00	7.00- 8.00	9.00-10.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-19.00	18.00-21.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00
Good	17.00-18.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-18.00
Medium	14.00-15.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	15.00-16.00
Common	11.00-13.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	12.50-14.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	27.00-28.00	24.00-26.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-27.00	25.00-26.00	23.00-24.00
10-12 lbs. average	25.00-26.00	22.00-23.00	21.00-23.00	24.00-25.00	23.00-24.00	22.00-23.00
12-14 lbs. average	21.00-22.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-20.00	20.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00
14-16 lbs. average	17.00-19.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-20.00	20.00-21.00
16 lbs. and over	14.00-16.00	13.00-14.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-18.00	18.00-20.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.00-15.00	14.00-14.50	13.50-14.50	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	14.00-14.50	14.50-15.50	15.00-15.50	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	13.00-14.00	14.00-14.50	14.00-14.50	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-16.00
Butts—						
Boston style	16.50-17.50	16.50-17.50	16.50-17.50	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-18.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	26.00-27.00	26.00-27.00	28.00-29.00	26.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	28.00-30.00
Good	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	26.00-27.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-26.00	25.00-27.00
Medium	21.00-23.00	21.00-23.00	23.00-25.00	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	23.00-25.00
Common	16.00-20.00	16.00-20.00	16.00-21.00	16.00-22.00	21.00-23.00	16.00-20.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	17.00-20.00
Medium	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-16.00
Common	6.00- 8.00	6.00- 8.00	6.00- 8.00	8.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	10.00-13.00

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR JULY.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Receipts.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Albany, N. Y.	801	1,105	73	129	30	17	728	976	454	448		45			40	
Amarillo, Tex.	7,066	7,134			4,805	6,332	7,066	7,134	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	97	171
Atlanta, Ga.	1,950	1,175	1,563	1,042	487	50	487	133	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			31	196
Augusta, Ga.	922	1,059	562	942	166	29	244	72	190	383	190	383			12	
Baltimore, Md.	25,193	23,035	15,592	15,070	40	305	9,561	7,965	11,566	7,792	5,211	4,791			236	
Birmingham, Ala.	1,093	1,037	1,065	1,037			28		189	118	189	118				
Boston, Mass.	4,038	5,613	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,905	2,221	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Buffalo, N. Y.	43,299	51,278	11,894	15,511	250	255	32,620	36,342	21,085	26,000	5,518	6,461			464	617
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,040	1,102	820	866	220	236	220	236	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
Cheyenne, Wyo.		500						509	(1)	(1)					30	1,694
Chicago, Ill.	225,295	283,185	168,307	220,159	6,299	11,692	56,988	63,026	55,647	55,560	54,128	53,066			1,329	1,639
Cincinnati, Ohio	40,997	35,749	24,800	17,544	767	1,357	16,197	18,205	17,160	12,794	8,630	4,218			125	139
Cleveland, Ohio	20,388	21,771	18,800	20,298	73	91	1,588	1,473	11,063	10,917	10,548	10,240			80	20
Columbia, S. C.	370	745	370	745					51	217	51	217				
Columbus, Ohio	139	140	78	131			61	23	123	88	62	74				
Dallas, Tex.	594	1,003	594	1,003					105	139	105	139				
Dayton, Ohio	2,383	2,880	2,279	2,664			104	216	808	824	725	717				
Denver, Colo.	32,029	29,932	9,940	10,895	21,943	16,953	24,327	18,742	3,308	2,940	1,790	1,893	1,294	972	418	1,540
Detroit, Mich.	14,791	21,672	13,638	17,442	516	1,134	1,153	4,230	6,274	10,762	6,058	9,462	7		183	
Dublin, Ga.	75	7					75	5								
East St. Louis, Ill.	78,034	106,427	37,075	43,346	5,059	11,321	40,959	63,081	24,704	25,461	15,183	13,203	39	164	2,180	2,829
El Paso, Tex.	9,289	7,486	2,045	1,909	3,465	2,418	5,935	4,492	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	510	392
Emeryville, Calif.	3,078	2,845	3,078	2,845					598	305	598	305				
Evansville, Ind.	3,565	4,136	1,937	1,869		109	1,628	2,197	1,295	1,469	526	601		16	3	1
Fort Worth, Tex.	87,005	83,654	59,371	48,655	4,919	8,051	29,063	35,114	41,144	23,990	31,311	25,406	267		253	396
Fostoria, Ohio	663	496	215	71	52		512	421	588	394	175	39				
Indianapolis, Ind.	38,053	38,305	18,503	18,300	2,106	3,069	19,550	20,255	17,670	15,610	3,253	3,380			14	78
Jacksonville, Fla.	98	530	35	285		243	39	243		44		12		32		
Jersey City, N. J.	64,316	71,671	64,116	71,370			200	301	35,025	40,763	35,025	40,763			127	618
Kansas City, Mo.	155,272	213,181	99,065	116,720	20,610	49,463	52,109	79,883	36,043	35,000	25,915	25,432	407	2,199	794	1,321
Knoxville, Tenn.	865	1,842	744	1,107		185	121	725	101	179	61	111		58	33	96
La Fayette, Ind.	1,561	1,137	960	829	73	111	622	319	832	513	439	350	6	42		
Lancaster, Pa.	13,785	20,204	4,214	4,904			9,571	15,300	1,126	834	245	211			69	
Logansport, Ind.	93	74	31	5	1	4	64	75	41	3	23	3	1			
Louisville, Ky.	25,585	25,301	8,392	8,127	968	2,638	17,193	17,174	14,271	12,148	2,519	2,609			8	131
Marion, Ohio	408	1,649	133	233	3		282	1,414	148	465	66	102			54	31
Memphis, Tenn.	583	1,046	517	746	53	324	53	360	212	270	225	231		37	275	704
Milwaukee, Wis.	22,150	30,802	20,616	27,768	601	1,073	1,534	3,016	17,149	22,524	17,024	22,254	125	248	19	67
Montgomery, Ala.	1,565	2,782	247	195	405	374	1,416	2,681	392	59	28		3		50	266
Moultrie, Ga.		144		144												
Nashville, Tenn.	7,397	8,269	2,685	3,091	500	900	4,712	5,178	3,391	3,324	702	1,462				
Nebraska City, Nebr.	21						21									
New Brighton, Minn.	15	472			15		15	472								
New Orleans, La.	14,619	17,681	13,700	15,290	996	1,111	2,070	1,879	10,731	11,884	8,648	9,021				
New York, N. Y.	25,595	23,967	25,395	23,967			200		20,373	18,137	20,373	18,137				86
North Salt Lake, Utah	3,043	1,501	1,909	953	2,404	468	2,495	543	63	238	243	204	6	13	31	22
Ogden, Utah	965	1,204	685	591	49	78	280	613	80	355	66	119	3		1	2
Oklahoma, Okla.	20,080	36,486	16,587	20,302	3,005	6,538	4,329	15,173	3,729	5,435	2,978	3,422	304	373	62	13
Omaha, Nebr.	84,143	117,177	55,703	77,716	13,622	24,435	29,226	37,543	5,805	5,414	4,598	2,547	16	100	330	480
Pasco, Wash.		244						244								
Peoria, Ill.	3,483	2,502	1,737	1,584	80	163	1,746	929	1,592	1,029	773	750	17	32	38	21
Philadelphia, Pa.	20,014	21,480	19,887	21,198			127	282	8,915	11,557	8,869	11,398			153	147
Pittsburgh, Pa.	62,723	84,694	14,878	14,306			47,777	70,388	27,411	28,370	8,316	8,280			687	687
Portland, Oreg.	9,827	12,948	3,873	4,681	256	985	6,252	6,801	524	1,571	186	879			37	57
Pueblo, Colo.	4,973	6,430	86	20		34	4,893	7,797	(1)	(1)					63	364
Richmond, Va.	2,707	3,711	1,803	2,318	33	128	904	1,393	1,101	1,622	491	625		10	181	128
St. Joseph, Mo.	35,476	39,597	27,319	26,227	3,232	6,612	8,462	10,383	7,790	3,627	7,217	3,202	349	184	472	759
St. Paul, Minn.	51,570	126,831	32,579	65,867	8,519	36,803	16,187	54,163	24,385	38,697	19,841	35,257	108	2,085	234	105
San Antonio, Tex.	8,262	11,154	1,890	6,254	386	1,761	6,372	4,486	4,326	4,576	893	3,423	159	75	607	301
Seattle, Wash.	4,080	4,344	3,981	4,223			99	121	221	108	221	108			6	42
Sioux City, Iowa	34,898	52,765	14,406	22,217	11,959	19,700	16,800	27,884	2,115	2,959	1,892	2,707	42	184	363	497
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	626	1,603	417	976	47	392	263	609	37	90	29	44		18		37
Spokane, Wash.	3,027	3,607	1,962	1,869	573	1,021	1,058	1,407	324	231	206	245	6	11	39	47
Tacoma, Wash.	2,329	2,076	2,097	2,208	128	86	128	86	146	189	146	210				
Toledo, Ohio	1,661	1,525	1,228	1,123			385	453	904	518	768	492			58	1
Washington, D. C.	2,144	2,364	2,080	2,249			64	115	1,114	1,082	1,114	1,023				
Wichita, Kans.	11,348	20,889	5,898	7,376	2,206	4,194	5,328	13,513	3,196	3,351	1,377	2,111	26	451	287	504
Total	1,343,460	1,709,355	844,454	1,001,512	121,921	223,245	492,491	668,784	450,540	455,598	315,768	332,502	3,185	7,304	11,086	17,246
Increase or decrease		+365,895		+157,058		+101,324		+176,293		+5,058		+16,734		+4,119		+6,160
Per cent		+27.2		+18.6		+83.1		+35.8		+1.1		+5.3		+129.3		+55.6
Total for 7 months ending with July	10,359,441	11,482,554	6,336,001	6,787,888	1,389,574	1,900,129	3,969,247	4,603,023	3,021,885	3,233,664	2,269,742	2,397,785	38,983	90,965	188,987	215,021
Increase or decrease		+1,123,113		+451,887		+510,555		+633,776		+211,779		+128,043		+51,982		+26,034
Per cent		+10.8		+7.1		+36.7		+16.0		+7.0		+5.6		+133.3		+13.8
July average, 5 years, 1917-1921		1,177,438		1,098,161		222,452		645,078								47,616
Increase or decrease		−68,083		−96,649		+793		+23,706								−30,370
Per cent		−3.8		−8.8		+0.4		+3.7								−63.8

[1] Calves included with cattle.

[2] Disposition of stock not reported.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR JULY—Continued.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Albany, N. Y	116	101	41				75	101	117		117					
Amarillo, Tex	1,370	8,295					1,370	8,295	890	930			890		890	930
Atlanta, Ga	2,107	881	1,862	344	245		245	437	402	692	402	371				321
Augusta, Ga	195	597	195	566							7					
Baltimore, Md	82,220	81,615	74,489	54,393			7,731	27,222	76,551	38,789	25,444	15,328			51,107	23,461
Birmingham, Ala	1,683	42	1,683	42					308	13	308	13				
Boston, Mass	758	509	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	51	118	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y	91,160	88,931	46,271	35,241	11		44,889	54,490	58,555	44,926	12,347	10,424			46,080	34,502
Chattanooga, Tenn	630	408	630	408					609	358	609	358				
Cheyenne, Wyo	400	400					400	400	11,000	4,800					11,000	4,800
Chicago, Ill	567,672	619,749	427,758	456,544	419	26	139,914	154,892	273,200	297,113	236,411	247,397	10,054	39,207	36,789	49,716
Cincinnati, Ohio	98,221	88,827	61,257	42,092	43	97	36,964	46,735	99,170	82,993	14,387	7,978	1,273	3,624	84,783	75,015
Cleveland, Ohio	63,269	63,806	46,188	41,748			17,081	22,058	21,915	18,435	18,408	15,631	434	419	3,507	2,804
Columbia, S. C	89	279	89	279					28	75	28	75				
Columbus, Ohio	5,205	2,657	1,370	782			3,790	1,879	158	2	86	2			72	
Dallas, Tex	2,826	2,723	2,826	2,723					96	54	96	54				
Dayton, Ohio	9,082	9,384	5,392	7,517			3,690	1,867	817	745	676	567			141	178
Denver, Colo	24,785	27,044	26,507	25,960	1,057	1,735	1,057	1,735	68,200	54,487	10,587	7,966	26,341	35,759	56,929	46,815
Detroit, Mich	12,220	17,630	8,390	7,286			3,830	10,344	6,758	9,808	6,315	9,570			443	238
Dublin, Ga	100	4					100	67								
East St. Louis, Ill	183,511	216,286	63,602	68,284	1,784	2,507	119,909	148,002	71,267	97,113	43,945	66,644	1,789	6,047	27,322	30,469
El Paso, Tex	721	1,296	721	1,183		113		113	10,308	956	1,299	188	1,198		7,803	768
Emeryville, Calif	1,800	2,968	1,800	2,968					15,110	13,950	15,110	13,950				
Evansville, Ind	13,433	13,649	5,306	2,899	65	1,387	8,127	10,756	2,179	2,128	515	286	23	3	1,664	1,870
Fort Worth, Tex	25,734	22,662	21,161	19,699	731	305	4,100	2,763	30,817	20,787	19,724	8,847	4,437	4,039	11,842	12,121
Fostoria, Ohio	6,337	5,940	672	767		156	5,614	5,215	553	500	10	6			480	491
Indianapolis, Ind	186,256	164,668	100,253	112,280	882	1,076	86,003	53,085	17,248	20,494	5,916	8,121	2,272	1,952	11,332	12,373
Jacksonville, Fla	1,747	2,369	30	278			1,939	2,272	142	44	43	44			4	
Jersey City, N. J	25,257	24,834	25,257	24,834					194,172	187,601	194,172	187,601				
Kansas City, Mo	124,561	164,678	95,960	117,087	2,816	5,966	28,050	44,670	93,974	87,613	73,853	64,560	14,141	13,040	16,441	18,970
Knoxville, Tenn	359	6,135	359	1,076		288		5,059	87	864	87	121		743		743
La Fayette, Ind	13,229	8,567	5,528	5,693	622	332	7,695	2,839	1,020	620	302	164	265	107	722	422
Lancaster, Pa	1,748	549	109	367			1,639	182	2,069	992	222	145			1,847	847
Loganport, Ind	2,380	846	142	337	28	42	2,054	619	136	55	11		6	24	100	88
Louisville, Ky	27,739	31,560	15,757	16,737	571	167	11,982	14,823	69,806	93,649	2,496	7,440	2,404	14,701	67,310	86,209
Marion, Ohio	5,141	6,602	1,288	1,548	176	191	4,038	5,101	165	575		31		26	151	502
Memphis, Tenn	444	274	267	224	100	81	100	81	47	93	31	43		50		50
Milwaukee, Wis	20,041	20,221	20,041	20,221					3,973	4,200	3,854	4,087			119	99
Montgomery, Ala	1,474	1,496	119	56	76	621	1,305	1,441	166	525	26	28			104	456
Moultrie, Ga	205	1,032	165	1,032	40		40									
Nashville, Tenn	26,708	32,278	5,845	5,624	84		20,863	26,654	12,159	17,308	3,273	4,419	800	300	8,886	12,889
Nebraska City, Nebr	18,766	23,071	19,623	21,594	73		696	924								
New Brighton, Minn	327	75			327		327	75	14,353	18,253			14,353		14,353	18,253
New Orleans, La	1,355	1,561	1,075	1,300	75	70	412	424	318	359	251	281	52	121	52	121
New York, N. Y	51,611	60,438	51,611	60,438					1,953	1,005	1,953	1,005				
North Salt Lake, Utah	3,847	4,009	3,273	2,858	199		1,183	1,151	8,585	11,660	5,825	1,371	875	7,655	6,331	10,296
Ogden, Utah	10,633	8,751	3,396	3,224	42	375	7,237	5,527	34,478	25,610	1,452	1,689	1,160	316	33,026	23,921
Oklahoma, Okla	21,028	32,018	18,612	27,344	664	410	2,619	5,600	2,198	1,118	1,585	573	20		457	372
Omaha, Nebr	245,341	261,714	177,100	202,228	121	450	69,092	53,752	207,288	212,493	138,919	135,599	42,418	63,449	73,929	76,773
Pasco, Wash	64	19					64	19		44						44
Peoria, Ill	32,241	28,784	14,566	6,816	454	591	17,675	21,890	357	181	343	167	14	6	14	6
Philadelphia, Pa	30,937	30,309	29,270	28,964			1,667	1,345	40,939	36,166	39,279	34,925			1,660	1,241
Pittsburgh, Pa	130,709	147,642	33,567	32,605			97,297	115,037	154,485	149,503	13,667	10,883			142,181	138,620
Portland, Oreg	6,905	14,919	4,437	10,178	422	1,493	1,625	4,493	43,238	22,306	22,394	10,314	2,623	1,770	22,160	12,236
Pueblo, Colo	88	245			16		88	245	3,291	103					2,321	103
Richmond, Va	13,366	15,505	13,366	15,472		22		33	1,943	2,330	1,543	1,373	146	198	400	957
St. Joseph, Mo	148,165	162,812	130,657	128,125	313	1,829	17,936	34,406	52,197	46,032	43,767	38,642	6,392	6,211	8,807	6,972
St. Paul, Minn	113,145	159,653	93,754	144,725	2,192	4,216	18,111	14,327	19,470	21,217	13,229	17,395	1,520	1,940	5,531	3,193
San Antonio, Tex	4,240	4,571	1,972	3,218	152	1,903	2,268	1,353	3,915	2,550	123	260	426	563	4,546	2,240
Seattle, Wash	5,167	5,229	5,056	4,846	32	383	111	383	9,706	5,170	9,706	5,170				
Sioux City, Iowa	162,030	167,513	94,965	116,755	488	694	66,255	51,523	8,013	5,091	5,470	4,475	2,826	909	2,826	909
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	44,502	50,800	3,145	1,747	38	332	41,302	48,683	98		98			13		25
Spokane, Wash	1,731	2,987	1,030	2,030	594	687	690	942	8,577	953	3,889	818	287	266	4,621	266
Tacoma, Wash	3,629	3,491	3,460	3,829					9,798	3,725	5,741	3,699				
Toledo, Ohio	8,136	6,974	899	1,069			7,237	6,232	863	1,274	201	387			662	851
Washington, D. C	5,941	6,381	5,941	6,251				130	4,811	3,803	4,673	3,419			138	384
Wichita, Kans	29,811	37,650	28,180	35,083	781	2,567	781	2,567	911	1,781	659	886	31	251	283	895
Total	2,726,648	2,979,913	1,808,285	1,939,818	16,733	31,112	919,277	1,025,263	1,776,008	1,677,132	1,005,884	955,790	139,470	203,709	772,166	716,834
Increase or decrease		+253,265		+131,533		+14,379		+105,986		−98,876		−50,094		+64,239		−55,332
Per cent		+9.3		+7.3		+85.9		+11.5		−5.6		−5.0		+46.1		−7.2
Total for 7 months ending with July	24,957,981	24,860,923	16,405,683	16,204,842	321,023	377,479	8,535,389	8,650,736	12,275,523	10,995,479	7,189,759	5,875,472	691,651	1,132,041	5,137,978	5,111,286
Increase or decrease		−97,058		−200,841		+56,456		+115,347		−1,280,044		−1,314,287		+440,390		−26,692
Per cent		−0.4		−1.2		+17.6		+1.4		−10.4		−18.3		+63.7		−0.5
July average, 5 years, 1917–1921		2,834,874		1,885,374		29,584		940,352		1,817,628		956,660		242,253		863,531
Increase or decrease		+145,039		+54,444		+1,528		+84,911		−140,496		−870		−38,544		−146,697
Per cent		+5.1		+2.9		+5.2		+9.0		−7.7		−0.1		−15.9		−17.0

[1] Disposition of stock not reported. NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

JUNE HOG SLAUGHTER EXCEEDS FORMER RECORDS FOR MONTH

Fewer Sheep and Lambs but More Cattle Slaughtered than during Same Month Last Year.

Inspected slaughter of hogs during June, 1922, was the heaviest for that month in history, more than 4,000,000 hogs having been slaughtered during the month compared with 3,700,000 hogs during May and 3,600,000 hogs during June, 1921. The average live weight of hogs so slaughtered increased 4.83 lbs. over that of May and 7.66 lbs. over June a year ago, and the average dressed weight showed an increase of 4.68 lbs. compared with May and of 6.93 lbs. compared with the corresponding month last year.

June cattle slaughter showed a substantial increase when compared both with the preceding month and with June, 1921. Calf slaughter, although greater than a year ago, was less than during May. Live and dressed weights, both of cattle and calves, decreased compared with similar weights a year earlier.

Sheep and lamb slaughter was greater during June than during May, but was considerably less than during June last year. The average live weight of sheep and lambs slaughtered was 5.88 lbs. less than during May and 0.66 lbs. under that of a year ago. The average dressed weight, however, was slightly greater than for June, 1921.

LARD EXPORTS DECREASE.

Exports of fresh, cured, and canned pork showed increases over those for the corresponding month of 1921. Lard exports, however, showed a decrease of nearly 11,000,000 lbs. Exports of fresh, cured, and canned beef, and of oleo oil and stearin also showed increases. The most striking increase in foreign trade of this sort, however, occurred in tallow, the exports of that commodity for June having amounted to nearly 4,600,000 lbs., compared with 779,000 lbs. during the corresponding month of 1921.

Exports of fresh lamb and mutton were insignificant, but there was a sharp increase in imports, the total amount received from foreign countries during the month having been 1,737,000 lbs., compared with 104,000 lbs. a year ago.

Average prices of live meat animals were generally higher than during June, 1921. For example, the average cost in the United States of all classes and grades of cattle was $7.37 per 100 lbs. this year compared with $6.61 in June last year, and live calves averaged $8.52 this year against $8.05 last. The average cost of all classes and grades of hogs during June this year was $10.33 compared with an average price of $7.99 a year ago, and the average cost of sheep and lambs in the United States was $11.35 this year compared with $9.20 a year ago.

It is a rather striking fact that while prices of live meat animals were higher during June, 1922, prices of typical grades of dressed meat were lower in some instances. For example, good grade beef carcasses at eastern markets averaged $14.55 per 100 lbs. for June, this year, and $15.07 for June, 1921. Good grade veal carcasses at eastern markets brought $15.28, compared with $16.90 for June, 1921. Fresh pork loins, 10-14-lb. averages at eastern markets, averaged $19.14 this year and $19.64 last. Good grade lamb carcasses at eastern markets averaged $24.19 compared with $24.50 last year. Exceptions, however, occurred in the case of pork shoulders, breakfast bacon, hams, lard, and mutton, all of which showed advances over the prices prevailing a year ago.

Monthly Report on Cattle, Calf and Kip, and Sheep and Lamb Hides.

Stocks of cattle hides on hand in the United States on May 31 showed a decrease of 190,484 pieces, or 3.4%, compared with similar stocks on hand on Apr. 30 of this year, and of 2,079,012 pieces, or 27.9% compared with stocks on hand May 31, 1921.

Stocks of sheep and lamb skins also decreased during May of this year and a year ago, stocks on hand May 31, 1922, showing 674,139 pieces, or 5.9% less than a month previous, and 2,192,037 pieces, or 16.4% fewer than those on hand May 31, 1921.

Stocks of calf and kip skins, however, increased 258,696 pieces, or 6.5% during the month of May as compared with April, 1922, but decreased 514,222 pieces, or 10.9% compared with stocks on hand a year previous.

	Stocks on hand.			Number sold during May, 1922.
	May 31, 1922.	Apr. 30, 1922.	May 31, 1921.	
Cattle	5,362,607	5,553,091	7,441,619	1,485,463
Calf and kip	4,222,419	3,963,723	4,736,641	1,152,898
Sheep and lamb	11,142,150	11,836,289	13,334,187	3,003,548

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Aug. 12 amounted to 2,720 bales, weighing 666,624 lbs., valued at $106,527. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 8,402,514 lbs., having a valuation of $3,339,890.

Seeds in Storage Should Be Inspected for Insects.

During the summer insects begin to multiply rapidly. This is particularly true of those attacking seeds in storage. A careful inspection in time may save the owner of seeds much worry and loss later. Although heating seeds to a temperature of 120° to 130° F. for a comparatively short time has been found an excellent method of killing insects, there is nothing more valuable in the average seed warehouse than scrupulous cleanliness and a good supply of carbon disulphid.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK HEAVY FOR JULY.

Active Country Movement Reflected in Monthly Report—Cattle and Hog Runs Large.

July was a month of heavy movement of most kinds of live stock through public stockyards compared with similar movements during the corresponding month of recent years. Receipts of cattle and calves increased approximately 366,000 head, or 27%, over those of a year ago, and were the largest for July since 1919. Hog receipts were more than 9% greater than those of July, 1921, and 145,000 head, or 5%, greater than the five-year average for that month. In fact, the run was the heaviest for July since 1918, when war demands and war-time prices stimulated abnormal marketing. Sheep receipts were an exception to the rule, showing a 5% decrease compared with a year ago and a slight decrease when compared with the five-year July average.

Without exception, shipments of stocker and feeder animals back to the country showed increases over those of the corresponding month last year. In the case of cattle and calves the increase amounted to 101,000 head, or 83%, and constituted a slight increase over the five-year July average. Shipments of stock hogs showed a still greater percentage of increase both as compared with a year ago and with the five-year average. Nearly 86% more hogs went back to the country this year than last and such movements were slightly over 5% above the five-year average. In the case of sheep and lambs, despite a 6% decrease in receipts, stocker and feeder shipments showed an increase of 46% over those of the corresponding month last year. Compared with the five-year average, however, stocker and feeder shipments showed a decrease of approximately 16%.

Acreage of Spring Cereals in Rumania.

The 1922 acreage of spring cereals in Rumania is reported as: Wheat, 838,000 acres; rye, 43,000 acres; barley, 2,990,000 acres; oats, 2,100,000 acres; and corn, 5,062,000 acres.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

[Thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.			Local slaughter.			Stocker and feeder shipments.			Total shipments.		
	July.	7 mos. Jan.-July.	Total for year.	July.	7 mos. Jan.-July.	Total for year.	July.	7 mos. Jan.-July.	Total for year.	July.	7 mos. Jan.-July.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:												
1916	1,154	8,467	17,676	739	5,181	10,294	171	1,654	3,847	376	3,044	6,953
1917	1,729	11,316	23,066	1,060	6,929	13,275	262	2,043	4,803	596	4,189	9,473
1918	2,128	12,789	25,295	1,389	7,829	14,874	274	2,208	5,013	686	4,815	10,311
1919	2,016	12,296	24,624	1,266	7,404	13,633	236	2,246	5,286	717	4,747	10,757
1920	1,671	11,909	22,197	933	6,945	12,194	218	1,887	4,102	734	4,873	9,831
1921	1,343	10,359	19,787	844	6,336	11,078	122	1,390	3,504	492	3,969	8,609
1922	1,709	11,483	.....	1,002	6,788	.....	223	1,900	.....	669	4,603	.....
Calves only:												
1920	468	3,101	5,337	326	2,362	3,875	5	72	121	141	746	1,455
1921	451	3,022	5,477	316	2,270	3,799	3	39	178	130	728	1,604
1922	456	3,234	.....	333	2,398	.....	7	91	.....	127	848	.....
Hogs:												
1916	2,524	24,793	43,265	1,801	17,815	30,984	9	89	194	710	6,812	11,979
1917	2,563	23,966	38,042	1,804	16,312	25,440	15	200	788	746	7,652	12,571
1918	3,099	26,473	44,863	2,109	17,325	30,441	45	457	989	964	9,060	14,373
1919	2,974	28,136	44,469	1,989	19,361	30,018	44	506	902	971	8,716	14,366
1920	2,811	26,378	42,121	1,716	16,907	26,761	27	494	728	1,101	9,414	15,298
1921	2,727	24,958	41,101	1,808	16,405	26,335	17	321	499	919	8,535	14,709
1922	2,980	24,861	.....	1,940	16,205	.....	31	377	.....	1,025	8,651	.....
Sheep:												
1916	1,451	9,222	20,692	887	5,843	11,228	100	521	3,277	522	3,245	9,193
1917	1,353	9,022	20,216	676	5,252	9,142	195	821	4,448	671	3,727	11,010
1918	1,639	9,161	22,485	896	4,887	10,266	212	1,209	5,208	750	4,262	12,204
1919	2,287	10,986	27,256	1,204	6,253	12,646	340	1,427	6,956	1,092	4,736	14,585
1920	2,034	10,972	23,538	1,001	5,787	10,981	324	1,641	5,180	1,033	5,234	12,563
1921	1,776	12,276	24,168	1,006	7,190	12,858	139	692	3,095	772	5,138	11,343
1922	1,677	10,995	.....	956	5,875	.....	204	1,132	.....	717	5,111	.....

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 154.)

which was the high day of that week. Bulk of the 170–210 lb. averages sold at $9.90–$10.25 at the close, compared with $9.25–$9.75 at the week's low time, and $10.25–$10.60 on the corresponding day a week earlier. Bulk of the 250–300-lb. butchers closed at $9–$9.35 and packing sows at $7.25–$8 compared with $9.40–$10 and $7.65–$8.15, respectively, a week earlier.

Small runs during the last half of the week assisted in bringing about a partial price recovery from the week's low spot.

Packing and mixed grades comprised a large proportion of the receipts. At the low spot heavy rough packing sows sold off to $6.75 with occasional odd lots lower. Increasing supplies of Southwestern grass hogs were marketed at Kansas City and sold at sharp discounts from corn-fed natives. In spite of their scarcity stock pigs declined 50¢ at Kansas City, good corn belt pigs dropping to $10.25.

STRICTLY CHOICE LAMBS SCARCE.

Sheep.—Comparatively few strictly choice lambs were marketed either from the corn belt or from the western range. The first Montanas of the season reached Chicago and were largely in feeder flesh. A generous percentage of the Idaho, Washington, and Oregon offerings were also in feeder flesh. Fat sheep were scarce and prices held steady.

Shipping demand for fat lambs was at low ebb. At the start prices declined sharply, natives selling off largely 50¢–75¢ and westerns mostly 50¢ at Chicago. Later, price improvement cut net losses for the week down to 25¢–40¢, natives suffering the greatest decline. The extreme top on choice Idaho lambs was $12.65. Early in the week city butchers bought a few loads of natives at $12.50, packers stopping at $12.25. At the low time the bulk of the natives sold around $11.75, but late in the week a spread of $12–$12.25 absorbed similar kinds with less stringent sorting. Cull natives were numerous and sold mostly at $8–$9, prices on the throwouts fluctuating in proportion to those on fat lambs.

Active demand for feeder lambs—a demand which toward the end of the week also included feeding yearlings and sheep—illustrated the optimistic view held by finishers regarding future markets. As the feeders competed they apparently ignored the drop in prices on fat kinds and Indiana and Michigan buyers absorbed thrifty 60-lb. Idaho lambs at $12.50 at a time when killers stopped at $12.40 for choice 82-lb. fat lambs from the same State. As fat lamb values strengthened later in the week this disparity was removed.

Bulk of the feeder lambs sold at $12.25–$12.40 with several strings at $12.50. The heavy ends of medium to good westerns in most instances sold for slaughter under the price paid by finishers for the light ends. Heavy western feeding lambs sold out of first hands around $11.75, while light-fleshed, trimmed native lambs went to the country at $9–$9.75.

Choice feeding yearlings averaging around 75 lbs., went to finishers at $9.25–$9.50. Feeding wethers at $4.75 were rangy, rough, and weighed around 128 lbs. The movement of breeding ewes continued comparatively broad. Young ewes were scarce and of rather plain quality, strongweight kinds comprising the bulk of those shipped to the country. A few western yearling breeding ewes cashed at $10.50, with native yearling ewes at $9.25–$9.50, and native, solid-mouth kinds from $7 downward. A large proportion of the natives breeding ewes were of age and condition to sell below the latter figure.

Opening, Aug. 14.—Under the stimulus of light receipts and a keen shipping demand the better grades of fat steers, yearlings, beef cows and heifers sold strong to 10¢ higher, some well-conditioned, fat she stock showing a greater gain. Matured beef steers topped at $10.70. The bulk of beef steers sold at $8.65–$10.25 and best yearlings scored $10.50. Other classes and grades held largely steady with the exception of bulls which closed mostly 15¢ higher.

Trade in hogs was very uneven. Better grades gained 10¢–15¢. The top was $10.35 for lights, a class that was in meager supply. Bulk of the 200–250-lb. butchers sold at $9.90–$10.10, the better grades of 270–300-lb. hogs bringing $9.10–$9.25 and the majority of the packing sows $7.75–$8.25.

Top native lambs at $12.25 and best Washington lambs at $12.60 were steady to 10¢ higher. Cull natives sold for slaughter mostly at $8.50–$9. Choice light native ewes sold upward to $7.25 with heavies at $3.50–$4. Feeder lambs were slow.

CROP PROSPECTS IN RUSSIA.

(Concluded from front page.)

the Provinces of the Volga, good in the southwest, northern Caucasus, and patr of the central black-earth district.

Barley was reported to be in good condition in the Volga Provinces and average in the rest of Russia. The oat crop has varied from average to good, except in the western Provinces, where the cold weather has retarded its growth. Rye, buckwheat, and flax were reported to be above average in condition, considering the producing sections as a whole.

ESTIMATES OF ACREAGE.

There are no statistics available on the acreage sown to winter and spring crops for 1922. However, in the famine regions the area sown is estimated to be about 50% of the pre-war figure, and this percentage is also said to be true for Russia as a whole. The area sown under winter crops for the 1922 harvest was estimated to be 85% of that of 1921, but the area sown under spring crops of 1922 is reported to be at least equal to the amount sown the previous year.

The distribution of the 1922 crops is indicated by the June 1 condition report to be much better than that of 1921, as the best crops this year are reported in the surplus-producing regions, where the crop failures occurred last year. The territories of the Volga Basin, Ukraine, southeastern Provinces, and Crimea this year reported crops of above average in most sections and good in some sections, whereas last year the reports from the same regions for the corresponding date were generally bad and below average. Besides, in contrast with last year, the weather has continued favorable since June.

In the northern, central, and western Provinces, on the other hand, the estimates are only average or below average this year, where last year they were above average. However, these districts are not among those which normally produce a surplus for export to other sections of the country.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Aug. 15, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Sheep-killing Dogs. By M. M. Coll, Animal Husbandman, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 29, figs. 2. June, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1268.)

Contains a digest of existing State dog laws, describes dog-proof and wolf-proof fences, and is of especial interest to sheep raisers. Supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 935, "The Sheep Killing Dog."

Effect of Borax in Fertilizer on the Growth and Yield of Potatoes. By B. E. Brown, Biochemist, Bureau of Plant Industry, in cooperation with the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 8, pls. 4, fig 1. (Professional Paper.) July 3, 1922. (Departmen. Bulletin 998.) Price, 5¢.

Gives results of borax experiments conducted on Caribou loam in Aroostook County, Me., under different methods.

Farm Ownership and Tenancy in the Black Prairie of Texas. By J. T. Sanders, Assistant Agricultural Economist. Pp. 60, figs. 7. Contribution from the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics. May 12, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1068.) Price, 10¢.

A study of conditions in Dallas, Ellis, Hill, McLennan, Bell, and Williamson Counties, based on data supplied by 368 farm operators.

Influence of Season of Freshening on Production and Income from Dairy Cows. By J. C. McDowell, Dairy Husbandman, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 10, figs. 2. July 12, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1071.) Price, 5¢.

A study of the records of 64 cow-testing associations which shows that fall or early winter freshening is desirable in most parts of the country.

Inspection of Fruit and Vegetable Canneries. Compiled by F. B. Linton, Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, from Reports Furnished by a Committee of Food Inspectors of the Bureau of Chemistry, consisting of J. R. Garner, G. H. Adams, and A. S. Daggett. Pp. 38. June 30, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1084.) Price, 10¢.

Prepared for the use of official food inspectors, and of interest to commercial canners.

Wild Rice. By Charles E. Chambliss, Agronomist in Charge of Rice Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 16, figs. 9. August, 1922. (Department Circular 229.) Price, 5¢.

Describes methods of growing, harvesting, and storing wild rice.

Soil Survey of Wright County, Iowa. By T. H. Benton, of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, and C. O. Jaeckel, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Pp. 42, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1919.) Price, 15¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Chemistry, Supplement 136. Notices of Judgments 10251–10300. Pp. 141–165. June 20, 1922. Price, 5¢.

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction during the period from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919. Pp. 76, pls. 4. July, 1922. (Inventory 61, Nos. 48427 to 49123.)

Index to Volume 9, Weekly News Letter. Aug. 3, 1921–Dec. 7, 1921. Pp. 13. 4°.

Monthly Weather Review. Vol. 50, No. 5. May, 1922. [July, 1922.] Pp. 229–280, figs. 23, charts, 15. Price, 15¢ a copy, $1.50 a year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Special articles: An aerological survey of the United States. By W. R. Gregg.—Relation between rate of movement of anticyclones and the direction and velocity of winds aloft (west and southwest of the highest pressure). By C. L. Mitchell.—High-level isobars as used in everyday weather service. By R. Sekiguchi.—Vertical distribution of air currents in different parts of cyclones and anticyclones. By P. Molchanov.—Free-air winds at Bayonne. By J. Rouch.—The meteorological aspects of the thirteenth national balloon race, May 31, 1922. By V. E. Jakl.—Bumpy flying conditions along the Atlantic coast. By A. W. Parkes.—The Austin tornado of May 4, 1922. By F. Morris.—Some observations made on the origin, growth, and disappearance of the tornado which passed west of Austin, May 4, 1922. By P. T. Seashore.—Tornado frequency in Kansas. By S. P. Peterson.—Kassner on legal meteorology. By C. L. Meisinger.—Dry season, 1921–1922, in the Canal Zone. By R. Z. Fitzpatrick.

Dairy and Poultry

SPECULATIVE DEMAND CHECKS DECLINES IN BUTTER PRICES

Heavy Receipts Cause of Weakness Early in Week Under Review—Production a Main Factor.

Heavy receipts were the cause of pronounced weakness on the butter markets during the early part of the week ending Aug. 12 and an active speculative demand which began on Wednesday was responsible for more strength during the remainder of the week. Net price declines were small and the markets closed steadier than the previous week.

Factors influencing the market were numerous, but the one of most importance and most closely watched by the trade was the production. The make of butter has been exceptionally large all year and, though consuming outlets have also been large, heavy production was responsible for the congested condition of the butter markets during July and the very large storage holdings compared with last year. Those operators with butter in storage looked with concern on the ideal weather conditions so favorable to a big make and the reports from the producing sections that production is decreasing very slowly.

MAKE SLIGHTLY LIGHTER.

During the week under review, however, there were some indications that the make was beginning to show a more normal seasonal decrease. The report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association for several weeks has shown an increase in the make over last year of around 23%. Their report for the week ending Aug. 5, however, indicated that the make of the plants reporting was only 18.8% over a year ago. The decrease under the previous week was also larger, amounting to 5.7%.

Closely related to production and therefore of much importance to the butter markets were the storage holdings compared with last year. A surplus in stocks of over 20,000,000 lbs. compared with the holdings a year ago was shown by the preliminary report made public Aug. 7. Although many of the trade expected a surplus the general effect of the report was depressing.

There were other factors, however, that offered encouragement to the buyers. Receipts were believed to be excessive because of delayed shipments and the storage movement at the four markets showed some important changes. Instead of a rapid increase in the surplus over last year the into-storage movement of this year and last year averaged about the same and on some days there was an actual decrease in the surplus. This fact, together with the low price level, led buyers to take hold sufficiently to clear stocks of fancy butter, thus materially reducing stocks of undergrades and advancing prices almost to the level of Aug. 7.

Although of no immediate effect, except in a sentimental way, the railroad strike was also a factor on the butter markets. Shipments have been subject to little or no delay because of the strike, but many of the trade are of the opinion that the continuation of unsettled labor conditions is likely to affect the buying power of the public. Furthermore, it is reported that the coal shortage has already caused the closing of many factories and that more factories will close unless the supply of coal is soon replenished. Since the visible supply of butter is large any curtailment of the buying power of the public is held to be of great importance and likely to have a material effect on prices.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	34	33½	35	35½	39
Tuesday	33½	32	34	35	37¾
Wednesday	33½	31½	33½	35	35¼
Thursday	34	32½	34½	35	37
Friday	34	33	34½	35	37¼
Saturday	34	33	35	35	37¾
Average for week	33.83	32.58	34.42	35.08	37.42
Previous week	34.42	33.33	34.92	35.67	39.96
Corresponding week last year.	43.58	41.38	43.42	44.25	40.08

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins).	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20–20¾	18½–19	21½	20	18
Tuesday	20–20¾	19 –19½	21½	19¾	.....
Wednesday	20–20¾	19 –19½	21½	20	18¾
Thursday	20–20¾	19 –19½	21½	20¾	.....
Friday	20–20¾	19 –19½	21–21½	20	18¾
Saturday	20–20¾	19 –19½	21–21½	20	18¾
Average for week	20.38	19.17	21.42	20.08	18.60
Previous week	20.38	18.75	21.46	19.83	18.03
Corresponding week last year.	20.96	19.31	21.50	20.08	19.10

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	32¼	Friday	32¾
Tuesday	31½	Saturday	32¾
Wednesday	31¼		
Thursday	32	Average	32.04

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Aug. 12.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	15,284,150	15,087,548	13,332,328
Receipts since Jan. 1	436,793,696	421,509,546	360,133,677
Put into cold storage	3,531,422	4,760,008	3,935,142
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,263,509	1,370,336	1,878,243
Change during week	+2,267,913	+3,389,672	+2,056,899
Total holdings	64,186,754	61,918,841	52,689,022
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	4,857,697	4,621,391	3,742,948
Receipts since Jan. 1	122,902,283	118,044,586	117,392,606
Put into cold storage	1,932,385	1,959,058	1,337,381
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,076,891	992,133	1,138,228
Change during week	+855,494	+966,925	+199,153
Total holdings	19,364,696	18,509,202	15,788,307
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	3,360,168	3,028,156	2,587,461
Receipts since Jan. 1	113,650,418	110,290,250	96,393,382
Put into cold storage	1,158,813	1,246,275	942,376
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,836,030	[1] 1,964,041	1,650,705
Change during week	−677,217	[1] −717,766	−708,327
Total holdings	21,921,228	[1] 22,598,445	13,969,726
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	240,526	245,811	250,066
Receipts since Jan. 1	12,957,793	12,717,267	11,768,140
Put into cold storage	24,214	43,248	61,334
Withdrawn from cold storage	51,404	36,340	77,649
Change during week	−27,190	+6,908	−16,315
Total holdings	4,974,871	5,002,061	3,588,394

[1] Revised figures.

CHEESE MARKETS CONTINUED IRREGULAR DURING PAST WEEK

Distributing Markets Slow to Follow Advances at Wisconsin Points—Storage Stocks Large.

Slight advances on Wisconsin cheese boards at the opening of the week ending Aug. 12 served temporarily to add a little strength to current cheese markets although, on the whole, business continued on the same irregular basis as that which featured the previous week. Practically all of the distributing markets were slow in accepting the country advances for there still remained the feeling that the level of cheese prices was high, in view of which speculative buying contributed but very little support to the market during the week.

As a matter of fact it appeared that what little increase in trading occurred in distributing markets was caused by the necessity of replenishing supplies for current use as jobbers had bought sparingly on the declining markets of previous weeks.

SOME BUYERS CHANGE POLICY.

Furthermore some traders who had previously shown a disposition to buy only for immediate needs changed their buying policy and bought in advance of their needs, possibly in anticipation of strike developments. This change was more noticeable at New York City than at any of the other markets.

Real speculative buying even at New York amounted to practically nothing and it is safe to assume that most of the cheese which went into warehouses was put there more from necessity than from choice. A number of traders expressed their willingness to add to their holdings if prices should work lower, but even this attitude apparently did not convince others as to the safety of incurring the risk.

Holdings of cheese in the entire United States on Aug. 1, as shown by the preliminary cold storage report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, were 46,560,000 lbs. This amount represents an increase of over 5,000,000 lbs. above the Aug. 1, 1921, holdings. The holdings in the four eastern markets have continued to increase during August, the total amount of cheese in storage at the close of the week under review being approximately 10% heavier than the stocks held on the first of August.

PRODUCTION STILL HEAVY.

Much interest is attached to production conditions. In Wisconsin receipts at warehouses continue to hold steady although quality is beginning to deteriorate. Butter production has also held up well, and already some operators are nervous over the situation which may develop later when storage goods begin to move. The consumptive demand has been remarkable, and it is reasonable to believe that this demand will continue to respond unless prices take an upward turn.

There are rumors to the effect that a demand for milk at condenseries may have a still greater effect upon cheese production than has yet been felt. Whether or not this be true, it is certain that in highly developed sections, such as Wisconsin and New York, where dairy plants are equipped to manufacture butter, cheese, or condensed milk, a decline or advance in the price of any of these will almost immediately affect production of the others.

Fruits and Vegetables

SHIPMENTS ACTIVE FROM THE NORTHERN PRODUCING REGIONS

Season Nearly Finished in the Southern Shipping Sections—Prices of Most Lines Decline.

Southern shipping sections are now rather quiet, as the source of most fruits and vegetables has changed to the more northern producing districts. Home-grown stock also has become an important feature in many markets. Shipments of 14 principal fruits and vegetables in July were about 700 cars less than during July, 1921, filling 64,165 cars. Part of this decrease may be accounted for by railroad strike troubles, but much of it was the result of low yields per acre of central Georgia, North Carolina, and Texas watermelons.

Carlot movement became more active in early August, mostly on account of heavier shipments of peaches, white potatoes, apples, onions, and sweet potatoes. Total shipments to Aug. 12 were about 222,000 cars, or 30,000 more than to the same date last season.

Under heavy receipts and accumulated supplies, wholesale prices of most lines declined during the month.

MID-SEASON PEACHES ABUNDANT.

Peaches.—The main source of peach shipments shifted temporarily in August from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. A month ago heaviest supplies were from Georgia but in early August California for awhile surpassed all other producing sections, shipping about 300 cars per day, many of them to canneries. The Central States and the Middle Atlantic peach belt also were active. Shipments of the second week of August filled nearly 3,500 cars, or about 1,500 more than the highest previous week this season and 175% more than the corresponding week in 1921.

The volume of peach shipments at the height of activity was second only to that of white potatoes, but total movement to Aug. 15 was 1,000 cars less than shipments to the same time last year.

Values have declined under liberal supplies. Eastern Elbertas and Arkansas Elbertas closed at $2.25–$2.75 per bu. in most markets, Illinois and Indiana stock ranging $1.75–$2.50. Virginia Elbertas topped the New York market at $3–$3.25 the middle of August.

Potatoes.—Although the car-lot shipments of white potatoes declined steadily until about Aug. 10, jobbing prices in leading consuming centers slumped 50¢–$1 per 100 lbs. A slight flurry the latter part of July was followed by further weakening. This may be partly explained by the heavy arrivals of local potatoes by truck in several eastern markets and by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's forecast of heavy production in the principal producing States. Total production, based on Aug. 1 condition, is forecast at 440,000,000 bus., compared with 347,000,000 bus. last year.

With first-crop potatoes from the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland nearly cleaned up, the center of activity is now in New Jersey. Total potato shipments for the second week of August were more than 4,300 cars, an increase of 60% over the previous week. About half the supply came from Jersey shipping points where f. o. b. prices of sacked Cobblers declined to 95¢–$1.05 per 100 lbs. and Giants closed at 75¢. Jobbing sales in eastern cities were made at $1–$1.35 on Aug. 15, Chicago sales ranging $1.60–$1.70. Movement from Long Island and many of the western producing sections was much below last season's shipments to Aug. 15, but was fast increasing. Kaw Valley Early Ohios sold as low as 40¢–50¢ f. o. b. country points. Partly graded stock brought only $1–$1.10 in midwestern markets, but Cobblers sold at a premium of 50¢. Nebraska and Minnesota Early Ohios ranged around $1 f. o. b. and only slightly above that in consuming centers.

WATERMELON SEASON WANING.

Watermelons.—The third week of July witnessed a big drop in watermelon shipments. A brief spurt occurred about Aug. 1, but since that time there has been a constant decline in movement, so that shipments around Aug. 15 averaged less than 300 cars per day. The season in some of the middle western sections will be shorter than usual and watermelons soon will be practically off the market. Missouri and California are the heaviest late-August shipping sections. Whether from Georgia, the Carolinas, or Maryland, medium-size Tom Watsons closed steady in most eastern cities at $200–$450 per car. In Chicago, however, Missouri stock was weak at $200–$275 and f. o. b. prices at country shipping points slumped to $50. Watermelons this season have sold at ranges $100–$300 per car below the 1921 prices.

Cantaloupes.—The closing of one of the most active cantaloupe seasons in the Imperial Valley and in Arizona has reacted on the wholesale markets. With the Turlock section of California supplying only about 60 carloads a day, western cantaloupes are relatively scarce and in good demand. A month ago Imperial Valley stock jobbed at $2.25–$2.75 per standard crate. In mid-August the price of California cantaloupes was $2.75–$3.50. Imperial Valley season closed with a record of 12,135 cars, and Arizona shipped 1,570 cars. Although the weekly movement of cantaloupes is fast decreasing, large supplies are still coming from Maryland and Delaware. Those States have shipped almost twice as many cantaloupes as they did to Aug. 15 last season, and prices in terminal markets have struck the low range of 75¢–$1.50 per crate.

Apples.—Eastern red and yellow varieties of apples closed at $1–$1.25 per bushel basket, a decline of 75¢ during the month. The season in Michigan is later than usual and best Oldenburgs were jobbing in Chicago at 90¢–$1, Wealthys and Maiden Blush bringing $1–$1.25 per bu. Boxed Gravensteins are moving freely from the Sebastopol district of California.

Onions.—Both eastern and western onions ranged about $2.25–$2.50 per 100-lb. sack in consuming centers, which is 25¢ less than last season's early range.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New Jersey Sacked Irish Cobblers, No. 1—Per 100 lbs.

Market.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. Aug. 14.	This season. Aug. 7.	One year ago.
New York	312	$1.00–1.10	$1.15–1.25	$3.00–3.15
Boston	105	1.35	1.40–1.60	3.65–3.85
Philadelphia	85	1.10	.95–1.15	3.15–3.25
Baltimore	33	1.35	1.35–1.50	3.35–3.50
Pittsburgh	213	1.15–1.35	1.40–1.65	3.75
Cincinnati	24	1.65	1.60	3.65
Chicago	265	[1] 1.60–1.70	[1] 1.75	[1] 3.50
St. Louis	97	[2] 1.60	[2] 1.75	[3] 3.50
Kansas City	139	[2] 1.25	[2] 1.25–1.50	[2] 3.00–3.25

WATERMELONS, Eastern and Middle Western Tom Watsons, medium sizes—Bulk per car.

New York	105	$200–450	$275–450	$550
Boston	11	[4] .40–.50	[4] .35–.45	[4] .25–.45
Philadelphia	110	200–350	125–325	200–350
Baltimore	53	[5] 30–40	200–225	.....
Pittsburgh	55	225–325	225–350	225–250
Cincinnati	54	[5] 25–40	[5] 20–40	[5] 25–30
Chicago	212	200–270	220–275	200–225
St. Louis	145	210	175–210	[6] 165–200
Kansas City	92	[7] 1.00–1.75	[7] 1.50–2.00	[7] 1.50–2.00

CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints—Standards 45's.

New York	285	$3.25–3.50	$2.50–2.75	$1.25–1.50
Boston	66	2.00–4.00	2.50–3.00	2.50–3.00
Philadelphia	17	2.75	2.00–2.75	1.25
Pittsburgh	108	3.25–3.50	2.75–3.00	2.75
Cincinnati	36	2.75–3.00	2.75–3.25	3.00
Chicago	207	2.75–3.00	3.00	2.25–2.50
St. Louis	10	2.50	[8] 2.00	2.75–3.00
Kansas City	6	[8] 1.75–2.00	[8] 1.75–2.00	2.50–2.75

PEACHES, Virginia, Missouri, and Illinois Elbertas—Sixes and bushel baskets.

New York	381	$2.50–3.00	$2.25–2.50	[9] $5.50
Boston	48	3.00–3.25	2.00–2.25	.....
Philadelphia	26	1.75	2.00–2.50	.....
Baltimore	42	2.25–2.50	2.50–2.75	[10] 5.50–5.75
Pittsburgh	113	2.25–2.75	2.25–2.75	.....
Cincinnati	9	2.00–2.25	1.75–2.00	.....
Chicago	301	1.75–2.25	2.00–2.25	[9] 4.50–4.75
St. Louis	24	1.50–1.75	1.50–1.65	.....
Kansas City	22	2.00	1.75–2.00	.....

ONIONS—Eastern and Western Sacked Yellow Globe—Per 100 lbs.

New York	87	$2.25–2.40	$2.50–2.65	.....
Boston	19	2.75	2.75	.....
Philadelphia	9	2.35–2.50	2.40	.....
Baltimore	10	2.65–2.75	2.25–2.50	.....
Pittsburgh	11	2.50	2.25	$2.65–2.75
Chicago	25	2.15–2.25	1.90–2.00	2.50–2.75

APPLES, New York, Virginia, and Maryland Various Varieties—Bushel baskets.

New York	174	$1.00–1.25	$1.25–1.50	$2.00–2.25
Boston	9	1.00–1.25	1.50	2.00–2.75
Baltimore	8	1.00–1.25	1.25	.....
Pittsburgh	117	[11] .75–1.00	1.25–1.40	2.50–2.75
Chicago	147	[11] .90–1.00	[11] 1.00	[12] 2.00–2.25

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES, (100 lbs.).			
North Jersey points	$1.00	$1.05–1.15	$2.85–3.00
South Jersey points	.95–1.05	1.05–1.15	3.00–3.35
Kaw Valley, Kans.	[12] .40–.85	[12] .75–1.10	2.35–2.50
Kearney, Nebr.	1.08	.....	3.00–3.10
Minneapolis, Minn.	.80–.90	1.15–1.20	.....
ONIONS, (100 lbs.).			
Mass., Conn. Valley	2.40	2.25–2.40	.....

[1] Carlot sales.
[2] Kans. Irish Cobblers.
[3] Idaho Russets.
[4] Unit basis.
[5] Bulk per 100 melons.
[6] Irish Greys.
[7] Tex., 100 lbs.
[8] Ark. Salmon Tints.
[9] N. Car. Elbertas.
[10] Pa. Elbertas.
[11] Mich. Yellow varieties
[12] Cars f. o. b. cash track to growers.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Aug. 12.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Aug. 12.	Last season to Aug. 12.	Total last season.
Apples	993	708	654	4,787	2,472	88,547
Cabbage	193	251	154	17,627	13,430	31,222
Cantaloupes	1,340	1,373	1,721	22,721	19,763	25,572
Celery	64	49	54	5,148	4,438	11,642
Grapes	347	509	300	861	1,278	37,203
Lettuce	411	227	357	17,703	14,940	18,300
Onions	420	520	286	8,326	7,857	20,784
Peaches	3,454	1,244	2,182	16,488	17,517	27,301
Pears	864	1,315	832	2,912	3,597	12,823
Potatoes:						
Sweet	335	287	112	797	716	19,268
White	4,341	3,778	2,688	53,833	45,544	238,235
Tomatoes	236	135	184	18,378	12,178	17,204
Vegetables, mixed	581	293	587	12,265	10,044	15,566
Watermelons	2,252	2,426	2,801	40,056	38,719	46,463
Total	15,831	13,115	12,912	221,802	192,493	610,130

Hay and Feed

HAY PRICES HIGHER IN WEST, BUT SHOW DECLINE IN EAST

Receipts for Week about Normal—Best Grades in Fair Demand—Poor Grades Sold Slowly.

There was but little change in the hay market during the week ending Aug. 12. Receipts were reported about normal notwithstanding the rail strike conditions. Some southern roads were accepting hay for shipment subject to delay, but no hay shortage of any consequence was reported from any section. Local supplies were plentiful in practically all consuming territories and caused a light demand for outside hay. The market demand was principally local having been mostly from stockyards and feeders in neighboring territory.

Compared with the previous week receipts were generally larger in the eastern markets and smaller in the central western markets as is shown in the following table which gives the receipts in carloads at several of the larger markets for the weeks ending Aug. 5 and 12, 1922, and Aug. 13, 1921:

City.	1922		1921
	Aug. 12.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 13.
Boston	77	81	.....
New York	101	83	261
Philadelphia	116	64	.....
Pittsburgh	121	83	128
Cincinnati	87	141	86
Chicago	115	174	165
Minneapolis-St. Paul	248	198	61
St. Louis	134	113	46
Kansas City	308	423	156
Los Angeles	44	60	160
San Francisco	211	.....	175

TIMOTHY HIGHER IN WEST.

Timothy.—Receipts of new hay increased at New York, Boston, and other eastern markets, but the quality was only fair, a good many cars having arrived hot and out of condition. Although choice old hay and the best cars of the new sold at firm prices, the medium to poor quality hay could be disposed of only at heavy price concessions. Old hay prices were $1–$2 above quotations for new hay. The demand was rather narrow and buyers continued to buy only for their immediate needs, even though reports of country loadings indicated lighter receipts.

At Cincinnati and Pittsburgh the receipts indicated a too early marketing, as a good amount arrived out of condition and sold at very low prices because of the oversupply of that kind of hay. Southern demand at Cincinnati was limited, but was sufficient to absorb all the hay of desirable quality that was offered.

Local dealers and consumers were ready buyers of the 115 cars of hay received at Chicago during the week. Stocks were low and country loadings for this market were becoming less as the railroad strike became more serious. Although buyers considered hay prices too high compared with other grains, they apparently desired to have sufficient stocks on hand to tide over a possible period of scarcity. New timothy of good quality sold as high as $24 per ton on Saturday, but it is thought that larger receipts or a settlement of the rail strike would probably cause a decline of $3–$4 per ton from these prices.

Minneapolis had an unusually large run of hay during the week, but the bulk of the receipts went to the stockyards to fill previous sales. The current demand was light and prices were relatively low. Therefore lighter receipts were regarded as very probable. Southern markets were very inactive. Reports were to the effect that local supplies were sufficient for current needs and that there was but little inquiry for hay to be shipped in.

ALFALFA RECEIPTS REDUCED.

Alfalfa.—Alfalfa receipts at Kansas City and other western markets were reduced by the railroad situation and prices were firm for the light offerings. There was but little improvement in the demand, however, and poor grades sold slowly. Heavier receipts were reported at San Francisco with No. 1 alfalfa quoted at $16. Choice dairy hay sold at Los Angeles at $24, with the market steady for practically all other grades.

Prairie.—The prairie market was practically unchanged, with the demand limited to the better grades. But little improvement in the demand for prairie can be expected until the fall and winter feeding season begins.

Straw.—The straw market was weak, with very little demand. Current quotations were reported as follows: No. 1 wheat—Boston $16, Philadelphia $12, Baltimore $12, Pittsburgh $12, Chicago $8.50, Cincinnati $9.50; No. 1 oat—Boston $17, Baltimore $13, Pittsburgh $13, Chicago $10, Cincinnati $9.50; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston $29, New York $23, Philadelphia $22.50, Baltimore $30; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Pittsburgh $12, Chicago $10.50, Cincinnati $10.50.

EXCELLENT PASTURES RESULT IN RESTRICTED FEED DEMAND

Prices Held Fairly Steady During Week—Near-by Shipments Reported in Better Request.

Although the feed markets during the week ending Aug. 12 continued dull because of luxuriant pastures in most feeding sections, there was an increased demand noticeable for transit shipments, especially for those in close proximity to markets and which could be delivered quickly. The supplies of manufactured feedstuffs were ample, except in the Southeast, where stocks were about at the lowest ebb, a situation usual at this season of the year in that section.

Prices generally held steady, but a slightly easier feeling prevailed in oil meals and corn feeds. Offerings of these feeds were better than they have been for some time and exceeded the demand. The movement was fair and receipts in markets were sufficient to meet requirements. Storage stocks, particularly in lake ports, showed substantial increases over those reported last week.

Wheat mill feeds.—Wheat mill feeds were firm and Hard Winter bran was held in southwestern markets at about 50¢ per ton higher than a week ago. The situation in the Northwest was not so strong because of accumulations at lake ports, and offerings from that section to eastern markets were on a lower basis than those received from the Southwest.

There was some pressure to sell bran and middlings for deferred shipments at a discount below spot quotations in most markets

(Concluded on page 164, column 1.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, AUGUST 12, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Chicago.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	[2]29.50	[2]31.50	19.00	19.00	24.00	23.00	20.00	17.00	16.50	23.00	20.00	.....	14.50	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	[2]30.50	18.00	18.00	23.00	.....	.....	.....	16.50	20.50	18.00	.....	12.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.00	[2]29.50	17.50	16.50	22.00	21.50	17.50	16.00	15.50	19.00	15.00	.....	11.25	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	[2]29.50	17.50	16.50	23.00	22.00	.....	16.00	[3]16.00	[3]18.50	18.00	.....	14.25	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	21.50	[2]25.00	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	15.00	[3]15.00	[3]16.00	.....	.....	12.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	15.50	[3]15.00	[3]11.00	17.00	.....	11.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	25.00	23.00	.....	[3]18.00	[3]19.00	21.00	14.00	15.00	20.00	16.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	22.00	20.00	.....	[3]16.00	[3]16.00	.....	12.00	13.75	.....	15.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	17.00	.....	[3]13.00	[3]13.00	.....	10.50	12.25	.....	12.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	19.00	17.00	13.50	10.75	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	17.00	.....	12.00	9.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	15.00	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	18.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	23.00	22.50	21.75	21.00	23.00	24.00	.....	19.50	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	24.50	22.50	23.00	23.00	24.00	24.00	18.00	20.00	.....	.....	17.30	.....	14.50	39.00	37.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	22.00	21.50	.....	24.00	.....	19.50	.....	18.20	17.25	14.00	14.25	35.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	25.50	24.50	24.00	22.50	25.50	29.00	.....	24.50	.....	19.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	30.50	28.50	27.00	32.00	.....	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	47.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	29.50	.....	30.00	.....	29.00	.....	.....	.....	23.00	22.00	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	22.55	20.00	19.00	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....
Rye middlings	26.00	.....	25.00	22.00	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00
High-protein meals:															
Linseed	48.00	48.00	45.50	46.50	.....	.....	.....	49.00	.....	46.00	.....	48.50	49.50	.....	55.00
Cottonseed (41%)	42.75	.....	[4]41.00	[4]40.00	.....	.....	35.50	40.75	.....	40.75	.....	42.50	40.50	48.00	48.00
Cottonseed (36%)	40.50	43.50	[4]38.75	[4]38.50	.....	34.00	34.00	39.00	.....	38.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	26.00	.....	23.80	22.00	20.40	19.75	26.00	.....
Gluten feed	36.20	36.35	35.05	33.75	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	29.80	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....
White hominy feed	32.00	31.50	31.00	.....	28.00	29.00	.....	28.50	.....	25.50	24.50	22.00	19.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	31.50	30.75	31.00	.....	28.00	28.50	.....	28.50	.....	24.50	24.50	22.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	[4]35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Old. [3] Nominal. [4] New.

Grain

BOTH WHEAT AND CORN DROP TO NEW LOW PRICE LEVELS

Cash Grains Slump Along with Futures---Selling Pressure Heavy---Receipts Fairly Large

New low levels were reached by all grain future prices during the week ending Aug. 12, September wheat closing at Chicago at $1.04¼, at Minneapolis at $1.08⅝, and at Kansas City at 96⅜¢. The decline in the September wheat amounted to 2¾¢ at Chicago, 4⅜¢ at Minneapolis, and 2⅞¢ at Kansas City. The decline in the December future varied somewhat from the September, being 3¼¢ at Chicago, 3½¢ at Minneapolis, and 4¢ at Kansas City. Chicago September corn closed the week at 58½¢, a decline of 3¢ from the close of the previous week.

The principal causes of the decline in wheat prices were the light domestic demand, together with the lack of a foreign demand, and the continued liberal offerings and fairly heavy primary receipts.

SPECULATIVE BUYING LACKING.

Because of unsettled conditions in this country there was a lack of speculative buying, while hopes for more favorable exchange rates growing out of the London Conference caused foreign buyers to hold off. European markets were also weak and unsettled, so that altogether there were practically no strengthening influences in the market. The possibility of a car shortage because of the railroad strike was apparently not a market factor.

The favorable crop reports and prospects of large crops of corn and oats were the principal factors in the decline of coarse grains.

In practically all markets cash grain prices declined about the same as futures. At Chicago No. 2 Red Winter sold at 3½¢–4¢ and the No. 2 Hard Winter at 4½¢–5¢ over the September, a gain of about 1¼¢ for the Red Winter over the Hard Winter for the week. Receipts totaled 3,069 cars, compared with 3,360 cars for the previous week. About 81% of the receipts was winter wheat and about 70% of the cars received graded No. 1 or No. 2.

Elevators were the principal buyers and were reported to have chartered a large amount of space in lake vessels and to be putting the grain through the elevators as fast as possible. Export sales at Chicago were reported at 2,190,000 bus. for the week.

Price levels on cash wheat were lowered 4¢–6¢ at St. Louis, with the lower grades of Hard Winter off most. The decline in the futures was the principal depressing factor as the receipts, amounting to 1,646 cars, were not burdensome, and there was a good milling demand for the Red Winter and also some export buying of the lower grades. Stocks in elevators were estimated at 1,117,000 bus., but there appeared to be very little accumulative buying by the elevator interests. Practically all the Hard Winter wheat was taken for export.

Receipts at Kansas City fell off somewhat from the previous week, having totaled 2,311 cars. There was a fair to good milling demand throughout the week, but the export demand was light. Bids for export wheat at the Gulf were reported at 12¢ over the Chicago September future, compared with recent bids of 17¢ over.

Spring and Hard Winter receipts increased at Minneapolis, 1,381 cars having arrived during the week. Cash prices on new wheat declined 10¢–13¢ during the week, and only cars of old wheat of exceptional quality brought large premiums over the trading basis. Much of the new wheat received was of high test weight but contained a large percentage of soft and starchy kernels. The flour demand was reported slightly improved.

CORN MARKET VERY WEAK.

Notwithstanding a decrease of approximately 5,856,000 bus. in the visible supply, and of 205,000 bus. in the primary receipts, corn prices declined sharply during the week. Cash prices were influenced largely by the future prices, which in turn were depressed by the improved crop prospects. Exporters were poor buyers, and at Chicago the industries overbid the exporters for the grain offered. Receipts were 862 cars for the week, principally of grades Nos. 1 and 2. Receipts at St. Louis were 352 cars and at Kansas City 236 cars. White and yellow grades were in fair demand, but mixed corn sold slowly.

Oats was also lower with corn and wheat. Primary receipts were given at 5,649,000 bus., compared with 9,150,000 bus. a year ago. The arrival of heavy new oats at Chicago caused a lowering of the premiums on the offerings of the old crop. No export sales were reported, and elevator interests and shippers were the principal buyers. No. 2 White oats were quoted at Chicago Aug. 12 at 30½¢–32¢. At St. Louis the quotation was 33¢, and at Minneapolis 27¾¢–29¼¢.

The visible supply of wheat was estimated at 26,596,000 bus., compared with 39,514,000 bus. for the corresponding week last year. Wheat and flour on ocean passage was estimated at 43,080,000 bus., compared with 61,280,000 bus. for the corresponding week last year.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Aug. 12:					
Atlantic ports [1]	2,752	1,025	341	132	39
Gulf ports [2]	1,451	39	10	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	120	5	.....	347	.....
Total	4,323	1,069	351	479	39
Previous week	3,480	1,077	676	728	271
Corresponding week last year	6,179	441	3	457	55
Total July 1 to Aug. 12, 1922	18,928	8,212	3,571	3,476	2,464
Corresponding period last year	35,414	40,057	286	2,683	1,012

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Sept.	107	105¾	106	105	105⅞	104⅝
	Dec.	107⅛	106⅝	106½	105¼	106⅛	104⅝
Corn	Sept.	61½	60⅝	60	58¾	59⅝	58¼
	Dec.	57¼	56⅞	56¼	54⅝	54⅝	53⅜
Oats	Sept.	33	32¼	32¼	31⅞	31½	31
	Dec.	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	34½	34¼	33⅝
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Sept.	99¼	98¾	98⅝	97¼	98¼	96¾
	Dec.	100⅛	99¾	99¾	98⅞	99¼	97⅞
Corn	Sept.	52⅝	52¼	51⅞	50¼	50¼	49⅛
	Dec.	50⅝	50⅛	49⅝	47⅝	47⅞	46¼
Oats	Sept.	32	32	31¾	31¼	31	30⅞
	Dec.	35	34¼	34¼	33¾	33¼	33⅛

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, August 11, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	129½	126	126	126¾	128	.....
Northern Spg.	No. 1	.....	117	118¾	118	115½	125½
Hard Winter	No. 1	112½	110½	110¼	110	110	110
	No. 2	112	110	110	109¾	109¾	109¾
	No. 3	111½	109	109	108½	108¾	108½
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	111¼	108¾	108¼	108	108	.....
	No. 2	110¾	108¼	108	107½	107¾	107¾
	No. 3	109¼	107¼	107	106¾	106½	106¾
Red Winter	No. 2	109	109½	109¼	108¾	109	109
	No. 3	109½	109	108¼	107½	.....	107½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	146	140	143	140	138	133
	No. 2	138	141	143	141	133	129
	No. 3	142	139	141	139	136	131
Northern Spg.	No. 1	132	127	123	126	123	122
	No. 2	126	123	124	125	122	124
	No. 3	.....	.....	116	120	124	115
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	118	.....	112½	.....	113	110
	No. 2	114⅛	112½	112¾	112⅛	113½	112¾
	No. 3	112⅝	111¾	113⅜	111⅝	112⅞	113⅝
Hard Winter	No. 1	107⅝	108¼	108½	107⅝	108	106
	No. 2	106¼	107⅝	106⅞	107⅝	105⅜	105½
	No. 3	107⅛	104⅞	105¼	105⅝	105⅛	104½
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	.....	101⅜	101	100	101	99½
	No. 3	103	100	101½	99¾	99⅝	98¼
Red Winter	No. 2	104½	104	103¾	102½	102⅝	101¼
	No. 3	102	100⅜	100½	99½	99⅛	98
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	110¼	111⅜	108¾	106⅝	105¼	104¾
	No. 3	109⅝	106¾	105¼	102⅝	104¾	105
Hard Winter	No. 1	104	103	102½	101¼	101	102
	No. 2	102⅝	100¾	100⅝	99¼	99½	100⅞
	No. 3	101⅜	100¼	99⅝	98¾	98⅜	99⅝
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	102	100	100	99	99	99
	No. 3	101¼	99	99	97¾	97⅜	98
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	110	108½	107½	108½	109¼	108½
	No. 3	107¼	104¾	104½	104½	105¼	106½

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	64	63	62¾	62	61¼	61½
	No. 3	63¼	.....	61¾	.....	60½	61¼
Yellow	No. 1	64¾	.....	64	63	62¼	62½
	No. 2	64	63	63½	63	62⅝	62¼
	No. 3	63½	62½	63½	62¼	62	62¼
Mixed	No. 1	63¾	63	62¼	.....	.....	61½
	No. 2	63½	62¾	62¼	61½	61	61½
	No. 3	.....	62	62	61¼	.....	61
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	58	59	58¾	58	57½	58
	No. 2	60	58	.....	.....	56¾	58
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 1	.....	55	55¼	.....	.....	54
	No. 2	56	55	54½	53⅞	54⅛	54
Yellow	No. 2	60½	58⅞	56⅞	58½	58	58
Mixed	No. 2	56	55½	54⅞	54	53⅝	53
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	54⅝	54	.....	53	53	53
	No. 2	54½	54	54	53	53	52
Yellow	No. 1	57½	56⅜	56	55¼	55	55⅛
	No. 2	57⅜	56⅜	56	55¼	55	55⅛
Mixed	No. 1	.....	.....	.....	53	53	52
	No. 2	54½	54	53¾	52⅞	53	53⅛
	No. 3	.....	53¾	53	52¾	52⅞	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	62	.....	.....	61	61	61¼
	No. 2	62	61	61½	61	61	61
Yellow	No. 1	.....	.....	67	66	65¾	.....
	No. 2	68	66½	66½	66	65	65

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	36	35¼	34	34¼	35	38
	No. 2	34½	33¾	33¾	33½	33⅛	32¾
	No. 3	33½	33	33	32¾	32½	32¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	30½	30½	30	29½	30¼	29¾
	No. 3	29½	29	29	28¾	28¾	28½
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	34½	33⅜	34	33⅜	34	.....
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	31⅛	30½	30½	30	30⅛	30⅛
	No. 4	30½	30	30	29¾	29¾	29⅜
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	35	34½	33¾	34	33¾	33½
	No. 3	34½	33¾	33½	33¾	33	32¾

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Rye	No. 2	78	75¾	76	75¾	76	74¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	74	72	71½	70	70	70¼

The timothy crop is harvested for seed purposes usually about the middle of July, and the seed begins to move from growers' hands immediately after thrashing, which is about two weeks later.

Seeds

GOOD CROP OF ALFALFA SEED PRODUCED IN THE SOUTHWEST

Acreage in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas Was Larger than in 1921—Yields not so High

A larger crop of alfalfa seed in the Southwest is expected this year than last, because of the increased acreage available for seed production. The yield per acre, however, probably will be somewhat less than that of last year. Hot, dry weather in southeastern New Mexico caused many seed pods to drop and rains in southwestern Texas made it necessary to cut the second crop for hay. Harvesting of the seed crop in Arizona and New Mexico proceeded under favorable weather conditions.

Retail sales of alfalfa seed in the spring were reported better in practically all parts of the country than a year ago, and the carryover of domestic seed probably was smaller than usual. However, considerable Argentine seed is being held by seedsmen, more than 5,000,000 lbs. having been imported between May 1 and Aug. 15. Unconfirmed reports have indicated that there would not be much more seed available from Argentina this season, but large quantities arrived at New York during the week ending Aug. 12.

YIELD BELOW LAST YEAR.

Arizona.—Approximately 3,000,000 lbs. of alfalfa seed is estimated to have been produced in the Yuma project of Arizona this year on a 15% larger acreage than last year. The yield per acre, however, was about 10%–15% less than that of last year. It is estimated that there will be about 150,000 lbs. more seed available for shipment from Yuma this year than last year. Harvesting of the crop began about July 10 under favorable weather conditions.

On Aug. 10 growers were being offered $13–$14 per 100 lbs. for seed regardless of whether it was of the common, smooth Peruvian, or hairy Peruvian variety. In some instances, however, the hairy Peruvian commanded a premium of $1 over the other varieties, which is a much smaller premium than usual.

New Mexico.—The alfalfa seed acreage in southeastern New Mexico is believed to have been about 50% larger than that of last year but the yield per acre is expected to be about 20% less. Harvesting began about Aug. 5–10. Offers of $12–$13 per 100 lbs. for recleaned seed were being made to growers on Aug. 10.

Texas.—Rains during July in southwestern Texas made it necessary, as was the case last year, to cut the second or seedcrop for hay. It is difficult to determine what the yield will be, as harvesting was not expected to begin before Aug. 15–20. The acreage is considerably larger than last year.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 162.)

and a substantial volume of business was reported booked by dealers who desired to anticipate their fall and winter requirements at prevailing prices.

Reports from Chicago indicate that a few thousand tons of bran for September-October shipment were sold at around $16.50, basis that market. The demand for future shipment stuff, however, was not brisk, most buyers confining their purchases to offerings of near-by shipments. There was little activity in heavy wheat feeds which were quoted at pirces unchanged from last week. Soft winter wheat feeds were scarce. The total output of mills was fair. The movement to the interior was light.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—The cottonseed cake and meal market was unsettled with new crop offerings for future shipment depressing the spot market. A substantial decline in spot prices took place in a number of southeastern markets. Mills which held fairly large quantities of old meal reduced quotations sharply. With the crushing season close at hand many appeared anxious to dispose of old stock at about new crop meal prices. Thirty-six per cent meal, which was quoted at $45 on Aug. 5 in the Savannah, Ga., market, sold on Aug. 11 at $38, and offers at even lower figures were reported. Sales for September-October-November shipment were made at around $33 in that market. Meal for September shipment was quoted in a few markets at 75¢ premium over October-November-December shipment. Offerings were heavy, demand light. Few inquiries were received by exporters who offered slab cake at around $33.50 delivered Gulf ports for shipment up to December. The trade bought cautiously and mills reported a rather small movement. Stocks at mills were fair.

LINSEED FEED PRICES EASIER.

Linseed meal and cake.—The opening up of one of the largest eastern mills, which has commenced to operate on new seed after having been shut down for several months, resulted in heavier offerings of linseed meal and cake. Because of the light eastern demand these offerings soon depressed the market, and prices gradually worked lower. In the Northwest and Middle West the situation remained fairly firm despite the light inquiry, which was ascribed to the relatively high price asked for this feed. Production, stocks, and movement were light. Little export business was transacted.

Gluten feed.—The demand for gluten feed was fair. Offerings were liberal, but not burdensome. Production and supplies were ample. Prices were unchanged from last week, or on a basis of $29.80 Chicago with guaranty against shippers' decline to Oct. 1 on any unsold portion of purchases. Interior dealers appeared well supplied and but few inquiries were received from that source. The movement was fair.

Hominy feed.—Prices for hominy feed were fairly well maintained, being only 50¢ per ton lower than last week. Offerings were only moderate. The output of hominy feed by mills was rather light. The demand was indifferent. Stocks were considered good. The movement was light.

Alfalfa meal.—The alfalfa meal demand was light and from scattered sections. Meal was firmly held and in a few markets was quoted 50¢ higher. Stocks at mills were fair. Choice fine-ground meal was quoted at $1.25 premium over No. 1 fine, and choice medium commanded a premium of about $1 over medium in the Chicago market. Offerings and movement were light.

Probably 95% of the redtop seed produced in the United States is grown in seven or eight counties in southern Illinois.

TIMOTHY SEED PRODUCTION.

(Concluded from front page.)

eastern Iowa and southern Minnesota July 25–30. It was completed in practically all sections within 10 days. Thrashing was started about a week after harvesting and was general two weeks after harvesting. The scarcity of coal in some localities where there are not many gasoline tractors retarded thrashing somewhat.

The following tabulation indicates the estimated shipments of 1921 and 1922 crop seed as reported by 251 stations in important timothy-seed producing sections:

Geographic section.	Stations reporting.	Shipments from— 1921 crop.	1922 crop.
		Cars.	*Cars.*
Southeastern Iowa	49	350	315
Southwestern Iowa	37	345	246
Northeastern Iowa	47	287	274
Southern Minnesota	53	363	318
Northeastern Missouri	21	150	100
Northwestern Missouri	15	64	34
Illinois	29	36	36
Total	251	1,595	1,323

On July 25 prices offered to growers in important sections ranged from $3.50 per 100 lbs. for country-run seed in northeastern South Dakota to $4.35 in northeastern Missouri. These prices were approximately the same as those prevailing last year about the same date. Some seed in southern Iowa and northeastern Missouri was contracted for in July for delivery during the first half of August at $4.45, but this price was withdrawn after limited quantities had been purchased. Toward the end of July there was a disposition on the part of the large growers to hold their seed until the offer of $4.45 should be renewed.

The carryover of old seed by growers and country shippers is believed not to exceed the average carryover for a 10-year period. Retail sales in practically all geographical divisions during the spring were indicated to be somewhat larger than last year. Exports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, were second to the largest on record having been 20,150,357 lbs. compared with 14,989,518 lbs. for the same period a year ago.

Timothy Seed Acreage, Yield, and Prices.

State or section.	1922 acreage for seed compared with 1921.	1922 yield per acre compared with 1921.	Prices offered growers for country-run seed (per 100 lbs.). July 31, 1920.	July 27, 1921.	July 25, 1922.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*			
NE. Iowa	95	101	$9.00	$3.70	$3.85
SW. Iowa	80	95	8.90	3.80	4.30
SE. Iowa	107	109	9.85	3.90	4.25
NW. Missouri	82	90	9.00	4.30	4.10
NE. Missouri	80	90	9.30	4.05	4.35
S. Minnesota	90	97	8.50	3.90	3.90
C. and N. Minnesota	80	95	8.30	4.25	3.65
NE. South Dakota	80	87	8.00	3.50	3.50
North Dakota	103	110	8.00	4.00	3.50
Illinois	98	100	8.50	4.00	4.25
N. Ohio	101	105	8.05	4.00	4.30

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry into the United States Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	Aug. 1–Aug. 15, 1922.	July 1–Aug. 15, 1922.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	533,300	2,085,400
Alsike clover		44,300
Crimson clover	66,000	77,000
Red clover	10,000	195,800
White clover		79,000
Grass mixtures	100	100
Broom-corn millet	49,900	203,300
Rape	10,400	377,100
Redtop		2,200
English rye grass	33,600	117,600
Hairy vetch	19,100	111,000
Spring vetch	33,000	43,800

Cotton

WEEK'S MARKETS WITNESS A FURTHER DECLINE IN PRICES

Wide Price Fluctuations Recorded—Demand for Raw Materials by Mills Still Restricted.

The week ending Aug. 12 witnessed further wide fluctuations in cotton prices with ultimate levels showing net changes of nearly ½¢ below the closing prices of the previous week. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 20.08¢ on Aug. 8 compared with 21.15¢ on Aug. 11. The closing price on Aug. 12 was 20.80¢. Sentiment as to the course of prices changed very suddenly on Aug. 10 when October contracts advanced sharply because of unfavorable reports concerning the Texas crop.

Foreign exchange rates were much steadier during the week, and quotations were higher. Reports stated that the long-drawn-out strike of the New England mill operatives was on the wane and that a part of the mills have put into effect a 20% wage reduction with an increase of hours from 48 to 54 weekly. The demand, however, for raw material, both from foreign and domestic mills, continued restricted and purchases were made for immediate needs only. Stocks of raw cotton in consuming establishments, as well as of finished goods, were reported as small. The dry goods market was reported as quiet; further developments as to the course of future prices for raw material were awaited.

MIDDLING CLOSES AT 20.92 CENTS.

The average price of Middling, as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets, closed at 20.92¢ per lb. on Aug. 12, compared with 21.35¢ the previous week and 11.93¢ for the corresponding day last year. The decline in October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange was 30 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 17 points. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 11.93d. on Aug. 11, compared with 12.13d. at the close of the previous week and 8.86d. for the corresponding day last year.

Spot sales, as reported by the cotton exchanges in the 10 designated markets, showed some increase, having amounted to 32,074 bales compared with 26,689 bales the previous week and 48,522 bales for the corresponding week in 1921. Sales from Aug. 1 to Aug. 12 were 58,763 bales, compared with 105,165 bales for the corresponding period in 1921.

Closing Future Prices for August 12 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1922	1921	1920	1922	1921	1920
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
October	20.80	13.18	30.94	20.45	12.73	29.70
December	20.75	13.60	30.00	20.37	13.13	29.22
January	20.62	13.63	29.02	20.31	13.19	28.65
March	20.68	13.83	28.60	20.21	13.39	28.30
May	20.57	13.90	28.28	20.15	13.55	28.10

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	22
Good Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	23
Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins	22½
Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	24½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	26
Memphis:	
Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	20
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	22
Strict Low Middling, gray, 1⅛ ins	23
Strict Low Middling, full 1⅛ ins	25½

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short-staple cotton at 21½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 21½¢ at Memphis on Aug. 12, 1922, and 12⅛¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11½¢ at Memphis on Aug. 13, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	150	75	100	150
1⅛ ins	375	400	350	600
1 3/16 ins	550	700	.....	850
1¼ ins	800	1,000	.....	.....

Quotations reported on Aug. 12 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 38¢ per lb.; No. 2, 36¢; No. 3, 34¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 34¢ per lb. for No. 2 and No. 3 grades.

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to 11, 1922, and for the Corresponding Period in 1921 and 1913.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1922	1921	1913
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	7,655	14,550	17,786
France	6,888	2,409	375
Germany	9,500	25,162	8,476
Italy	5,374	11,336	5,673
Japan	9,769	56,341	.....
China	1,150	10,700	.....
Spain	730	7,313	250
Belgium	764	1,080	2,377
Other countries	4,857	5,138	2,565
Total	46,687	134,029	37,502

Exports for the week ending Aug. 11 amounted to 21,527 bales, compared with 66,023 bales the previous week, 65,544 bales for the corresponding week in 1921 and 21,755 bales for the same period in 1913.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to August 11.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	34,815	127,491
Port stocks	396,009	1,316,465
Interior receipts	61,478	145,487
Interior stocks	345,726	1,074,165
Into sight	191,190	264,638
Northern spinners' takings	72,138	54,959
Southern spinners' takings	119,867	106,247
World's visible supply of American cotton	1,740,735	3,931,249

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on August 11 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		Cents.		Cents.
1891	8.12	1902	9.00	1913	12.00
1892	7.25	1903	12.75	1914	.....
1893	7.69	1904	10.65	1915	9.45
1894	6.94	1905	10.75	1916	14.10
1895	7.19	1906	10.60	1917	26.50
1896	8.06	1907	13.40	1918	33.20
1897	8.00	1908	10.55	1919	31.90
1898	6.06	1909	12.60	1920	39.00
1899	6.50	1910	15.70	1921	13.25
1900	10.12	1911	12.40	1922	21.40
1901	8.00	1912	12.30		

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton Government-classed in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Aug. 11, 1922, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	5	.....	.....	3
Strict Good Middling	583	236	44	289
Good Middling	6,177	4,496	258	3,381
Strict Middling	18,884	20,757	1,017	21,389
Middling	27,877	51,562	3,302	35,129
Strict Low Middling	16,007	43,029	2,405	19,518
Low Middling	3,080	10,790	160	7,048
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	2,462	4,531	563	3,158
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	1,281	3,646	472	3,091
Good Middling Yellow Stained	15	35	3	4
Total	76,371	139,082	8,224	93,010

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Aug. 11 at the port of New York were 91,137 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 156,062 bales; at the port of New Orleans 67,452 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 436,727 bales.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Aug. 12, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Aug. 12, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

Grade.	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	125	125	163	225	200	200	150	250	175	181
Strict Good Middling	150	100	100	125	150	150	150	125	175	150	138
Good Middling	100	75	75	88	100	100	100	100	100	100	94
Strict Middling	50	38	50	50	50	75	75	50	50	50	54
Middling	20.75	20.75	20.50	20.75	21.50	21.50	20.50	20.80	21.00	21.13	20.92
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	50	37	50	50	50	50	75	75	75	50	56
Low Middling	100	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	125
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	175	175	150	200	225	225	250	250	250	225	218
Good Ordinary [2]	250	275	200	275	325	325	350	350	350	325	303
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 25	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 3
Strict Middling	50	37	50	75	50	50	75	50	50	50	54
Middling [2]	100	100	150	175	150	150	175	175	175	200	155
Strict Low Middling [2]	175	175	225	250	225	225	250	250	250	250	228
Low Middling [2]	275	275	300	325	325	300	325	325	325	325	310
Yellow stained:											
Good Middling	100	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	125
Strict Middling [2]	200	175	200	200	225	200	250	250	225	250	218
Middling [2]	275	300	300	275	275	275	350	350	325	300	303
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	150	100	150	150	100	125	175	150	150	125	138
Strict Middling [2]	225	200	225	225	150	225	250	225	225	175	213
Middling [2]	300	300	300	300	200	325	325	300	300	300	295
Sales for week, bales	86	512	787	99	450	27	9,214	13,030	6,648	1,221	[4] 32,074

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales.

Weather

DROUGHT IN FAR NORTHWEST RELIEVED TO GREAT EXTENT

Rains Were Needed in Many Central and Northern States—Mostly Unfavorable for Cotton.

The drought that had prevailed for many weeks in the far Northwestern States was largely relieved during the week ending Aug. 15 by copious rainfall; vegetation was refreshed and forest fires were checked or extinguished. Moisture was sufficient also in the lower Mississippi Valley and in most of the central trans-Mississippi States, but the dry, warm weather caused further damage to late crops in many central-northern localities, particularly in Minnesota and portions of the adjoining States, while severe drought continued in the Southwest.

The usual summer rains were more in evidence in Arizona and were very beneficial, but showers were rather widely scattered in New Mexico and rain was badly needed in many sections of that State. Sunshine was very deficient in the Atlantic Coast States and the cloudy, damp weather was rather unfavorable in many places, although on the whole conditions were favorable. Rain was needed in many sections from the Ohio Valley northward and it was too cool for warm-weather crops from the Lake region eastward.

FARM WORK FAVORED.

Farm work made good progress in most sections under favorable weather conditions, although there was some delay caused by rain in the far Northwest, and fall plowing progressed with difficulty in some interior States, particularly in parts of the Ohio Valley and lower Great Plains.

Small grains.—Very favorable weather prevailed for farm work in the principal winter wheat belt and thrashing made excellent progress. This work was well advanced in Kansas and nearly completed in the Ohio and lower Missouri Valleys. Conditions were also favorable for harvesting late spring wheat and for thrashing in the northern portions of the country except for delay by rainfall in parts of the far Northwest.

Considerable rust was reported in wheat in eastern North Dakota, but it developed too late to materially harm winter wheat and early sown spring wheat. Small grains were yielding, as a rule, below expectations in the Lake region. Oat harvest made good progress in the Northeastern States, and this crop was yielding well in Pennsylvania, but rather poorly in most of the Ohio Valley section. Flax was reported in good condition in Montana, but was needing rain in South Dakota. Flax harvest was begun in Minnesota. Rice was generally doing well in Texas and Louisiana and made satisfactory progress in California. Grain sorghums were damaged by drought in the southwestern Great Plains.

Plowing for winter wheat progressed rapidly in Kansas, except where it was too dry in the north-central portion. Plowing advanced in other interior districts, although the soil needed moisture in many localities, especially in portions of the Ohio Valley and southern Great Plains.

Corn.—Rather cool weather prevailed in the principal corn growing States and very little rain fell. It was somewhat too cool for the best development of this crop from the Lake region eastward and moisture was deficient in some interior localities particularly in parts of the Ohio Valley, but on the whole the crop continued to make satisfactory progress. Conditions were favorable in Kansas except where too dry in some north-central counties, and corn grew well in Nebraska except for some deterioration in the southern portion where moisture was lacking.

FAIR TO GOOD IN IOWA.

The progress and condition of the crop were reported as fair to good in Iowa although warmer weather would have been beneficial and there was much hail damage in rather large areas. Early corn was reported as in fine condition in Missouri and as practically made, but the late crop needed rain in the eastern portion of the State. Progress was generally excellent in northern Illinois, but it was too dry in many central and southern localities, and the crop was burning badly in northwestern Indiana where rain was generally needed.

It was rather cool in Ohio and drought had become serious in portions of that State. Satisfactory advance was reported from Kentucky. Corn made excellent progress in most of the Atlantic coast area and the late crop improved generally in the central and east Gulf sections.

In the Southwest, however, including central and western Oklahoma and Texas, the continued drought was seriously damaging late corn. The crop improved in the Rocky Mountain districts and Northwestern States, on account of recent increased moisture, but it deteriorated in some central-northern sections, particularly in Minnesota, because of drought. Broom-corn was damaged in Oklahoma by lack of moisture.

Cotton.—The week was generally cool in the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt, especially in the Northeast, but the temperature averaged near normal in the extreme western districts. Much cloudy weather prevailed in the eastern cotton-growing States, with excessive rainfall in some localities, but precipitation was mostly moderate in the central portions of the belt, while drought continued in most of the western section.

POOR PROGRESS IN OKLAHOMA.

Showers, mostly light, were received at about one-half of the reporting stations in Texas, and only light scattered rains occurred in Oklahoma. Cotton made generally poor progress in Oklahoma and was shedding badly in the central and western portions on account of the continued drought. Progress ranged from poor to very good in Texas, depending on the local rainfall, and the general condition of the crop ranged from poor to very good, but was mostly fair. Insects were less active and did but little damage, but there was some complaint of shedding and premature opening.

The progress of cotton was mostly fair in Arkansas, although less satisfactory in some localities. Too much rain fell in Louisiana. The crop made poor progress in Mississippi and Alabama, where it was rather too cool, and there was considerable complaint of shedding. The condition was reported as very good in Tennessee, although there was some deterioration on account of rust, shedding, and weevil. Rainfall was mostly moderate in Georgia, except near the coast, where it was heavy to excessive, but the damp, cloudy weather was unfavorable and general deterioration of cotton was reported. Bolls were rotting and shedding, or saturated with the damp weather, and were being rapidly punctured by weevil, with serious damage.

Excessive rains occurred in many localities of the Carolinas, although plant growth was very good in South Carolina and fruiting was reported as fairly satisfactory. There was a marked increase in weevil damage in the central-eastern and southern portions where the weather was favorable for their activity. Too much rain fell in eastern North Carolina, where the crop made poor progress, but fairly good advance was reported from the western portions. The plants were fruiting poorly in many localities of the eastern part of the State, and weevils were increasing in the southern counties.

SOME POTATO DAMAGE REPORTED.

Potatoes.—Rain was badly needed for late white potatoes in many sections of the country, and reports of some damage by drought and blight were received from parts of the Northeastern States, the Ohio Valley and the Lake region, while rain was needed in Nebraska, Wyoming, and Utah. Good rains and much sunshine were favorable for this crop in Colorado where digging was begun. Showers benefited potatoes in the far Northwest, and this crop was doing well along the Pacific coast. Sweet potato vines were making too luxuriant growth for satisfactory production in South Carolina, but were doing well elsewhere, except that it was too wet in southeastern Virginia.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Moisture was generally sufficient for late truck and garden crops in the Atlantic Coast area and these crops made satisfactory progress in the Rocky Mountain and Northwestern States. Minor crops deteriorated from the southern Plains southward, however, and gardens were suffering for rain in many localities from the Ohio Valley northward.

Cane and peanuts were benefited by rain in Georgia. These crops were doing well in Florida. Cane was reported as fair to good in Alabama and was in satisfactory condition in Louisiana. Increased moisture and adequate sunshine favored the development of sugar beets in the central Rocky Mountain section. This crop was in good to excellent condition in Utah, although rain was needed in the Southern portion. Sugar beets were doing well in Idaho and Washington, and good progress was reported in California.

Tobacco improved in Wisconsin, but it was somewhat too cool for best growth in New England. The crop made very good progress generally in Kentucky, except in some northern and eastern localities where there was further deterioration on account of drought. Curing continued in South Carolina and was nearly completed in North Carolina.

FAR NORTHWESTERN RANGES AIDED.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—Pastures needed rain in nearly all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Southeast and some Atlantic Coast States. Ranges were improved, however, in much of the Rocky Mountain area and were greatly benefited in the far Northwestern States because of recent rainfall, although a few sections needed further moisture, particularly southeastern Wyoming and in New Mexico. Local rains caused some improvement in a few localities of the last-named State, but the range continued to deteriorate, with the outlook poor for fall and winter grazing. Moderate to heavy showers in all sections of Arizona, however, were very beneficial and improved the water supply. The range deteriorated in Texas, being dry in the Amarillo district, although the condition of live stock continued fair to good.

Late haying made good progress in the northern portions of the country, but there

was some delay in the Southeast because of rain. This work was interrupted in the far Northwest. The second crop of alfalfa was being secured in good shape in Idaho and the cutting of the third crop was in progress in southeastern Colorado. Alfalfa was improved in the North-Pacific States, and in California, the later crop was better than earlier cuttings.

Fruit.—Showers in the far Northwest checked red spider activity in fruit and were beneficial in washing off dust. Apples were developing rapidly in that section. Elsewhere the weather was generally favorable for fruit, the showers in Florida being especially beneficial for citrus. Cranberries continued in good condition in Wisconsin and were reported as fine in New Jersey. The crop was favored by weather conditions in New England.

Cool in East—Warm in Northwest.

The unseasonably cool weather that prevailed from the upper Lake region westward at the close of last week, when light frost was reported from some localities, gave way to much warmer weather early in the week ending Aug. 15. It continued cool for the season throughout the week, however, in most districts from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Maximum temperatures did not reach 90° at any time during the week at many localities in that area.

Chart 1, page 168, shows that for the week as a whole the temperature averaged below normal in the central and northern Plateau districts of the West and in nearly all sections from the Mississippi Valley eastward, the minus departures from normal reaching as much as 6° in some portions of the upper Ohio Valley and some south-central Atlantic coast districts. The weekly means were much above normal in the upper Great Plains, the plus departures ranging from 6° to 9° in portions of the central-northern States.

Chart 2, page 168, shows that very light rainfall was the rule in most sections of the country, especially throughout the interior Valley States. There were occasional fairly heavy rains in widely scattered localities in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, but in general very little rain fell to the northward of the Gulf and Middle Atlantic States. There were some good showers, however, in many Rocky Mountain districts and in the far Northwest, and excessive rains occurred in portions of the Southeast.

Rainfall During July.

The figures in the last two columns of the table on this page show the total rainfall and the departures from normal for the month of July, 1922, at the various Weather Bureau stations throughout the country. They indicate that rainfall was unusually heavy in portions of the Middle Atlantic Coast States, in eastern Kansas, parts of the upper Mississippi Valley, and in some localities of the east Gulf area. The largest amount reported was 11.9 ins. at Norfolk, Va., while nearly 10 ins. of rain fell at Mobile, Ala., and 7 to 8 ins. in parts of Iowa and Kansas.

Rainfall during July is of especial importance to the corn crop, particularly in the Ohio Valley States. In July this year it was rather unevenly distributed in the principal corn belt, but there was not a marked deficiency in any section, 2 ins. or more having occurred generally throughout the belt.

The data show that rainfall was very deficient in the Southwest, especially in central and southern Texas and in eastern New Mexico, where the monthly totals were less than 0.5 in. Fairly good falls occurred in the northwestern Great Plains, but in the far Northwestern States where the normal July rainfall is about 0.5 in. in most sections, little or no rain fell during July.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—JULY PRECIPITATION.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Aug. 15. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Aug. 15. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Aug. 15. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Aug. 15. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Month of July. Total.	Precipitation. Month of July. Departure from normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
GULF STATES.						
Jacksonville	80	0	1.6	+0.4	3.9	−2.3
Miami	82	0	1.2	−0.5	8.2	+1.0
Key West	84	0	1.1	+0.1	6.9	+3.3
Tampa	82	0	1.1	−0.6	7.2	−1.2
Pensacola	78	−3	8.4	+7.2	7.5	+0.2
Mobile	78	−2	3.4	+1.5	9.6	+2.6
Montgomery	78	−2	0.7	−0.3	4.0	−0.7
Anniston	76	−1	0.5	−0.4	5.2	+0.5
Birmingham	76	−3	1.0	+0.1	5.2	+0.5
Meridian	76	−3	1.5	+0.6	5.5	+1.0
Vicksburg	78	−3	1.6	+0.8	4.5	+0.1
New Orleans	80	−2	1.9	+0.5	4.0	−2.5
Shreveport	80	−2	0.1	−0.4	4.1	+0.4
Little Rock	78	−2	0.3	−0.4	2.4	−1.6
Fort Smith	80	0	0.2	−0.7	2.0	−1.8
Bentonville	74	−3	T.	−1.0	3.8	−0.5
Oklahoma	80	+1	T.	−1.0	2.3	−1.3
Abilene	82	0	T.	−0.3	1.0	−1.4
Fort Worth	80	−4	T.	−0.5	1.4	−1.6
Dallas	80	.....	0.1	.....	1.4	.....
Palestine	78	−3	0.2	−0.2	4.2	+1.2
Taylor	82	0	T.	−0.4	0.3	−2.3
Houston	82	.....	0.3	.....	2.1	.....
Galvestou	80	−3	1.4	+0.2	1.6	−2.4
Corpus Christi	82	0	T.	−0.5	T.	−1.7
San Antonio	84	+2	0.2	−0.2	0.1	−2.1
Del Rio	82	−3	0.1	−0.5	2.8	+0.5
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	72	−4	0.1	−1.0	6.2	+1.4
Columbia, Mo.	74	−2	0.2	−0.5	3.5	−0.1
Kansas City	76	−1	T.	−1.2	4.7	−0.1
St. Joseph	76	.....	T.	.....	4.2	.....
Topeka	76	−1	T.	−1.0	8.0	+3.2
Iola	74	−3	0.1	−0.7	4.0	+0.1
Wichita	76	−2	0	−0.7	8.5	+4.9
Dodge City	76	−1	0.6	0	2.9	−0.5
Concordia	78	0	0	−0.6	5.8	+2.2
North Platte	76	+4	T.	−0.7	4.9	+2.2
Lincoln	78	+3	T.	−1.0	6.2	+2.4
Omaha	76	0	T.	−0.8	5.6	+1.3
Sioux City	76	+2	0.2	−0.5	6.0	+2.4
Valentine	78	+6	0.1	−0.5	3.9	+0.5
Rapid City	74	+4	0.2	−0.4	4.3	+1.7
Pierre	80	+6	0.2	−0.2	2.8	+0.4
Huron	76	+6	T.	−0.7	1.2	−1.7
Moorhead	76	+9	0.5	−0.2	1.6	−2.1
Devils Lake	74	+8	0.2	−0.4	0.9	−2.9
Bismarck	76	+8	T.	−0.4	2.8	+0.7
Williston	72	+3	0.1	−0.2	3.2	+1.2
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Havre	72	+5	T.	−0.3	2.8	+0.9
Kalispell	64	0	0.2	0	0.8	0
Helena	68	+1	0.3	+0.2	1.3	+0.2
Sheridan	72	+6	1.1	.....	2.1	.....
Lander	70	+3	0.3	+0.2	0.1	−0.8
Cheyenne	68	+1	0.2	−0.2	2.0	0
Grand Junction	76	−1	0.4	+0.2	0.4	−0.1
Denver	74	+2	0.4	+0.1	1.9	+0.3
Pueblo	74	+1	T.	−0.4	0.3	−1.7
Amarillo	78	+3	T.	−0.8	1.0	−2.2
El Paso	82	+3	T.	−0.3	1.1	−1.0
Roswell	78	+1	0.1	−0.3	0.2	−3.3
Santa Fe	70	+2	1.6	+1.1	1.8	−0.9
Flagstaff	64	0	1.9	+1.1	.....	.....
Phoenix	90	0	0.2	0	0.7	−0.4
Yuma	[illegible]	−1	T.	−0.1	T.	−0.1
Independence	74	−3	T.	0	T.	−0.1
Tonopah	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8	+0.5
Modena	70	0	0.1	−0.3	1.2	−0.1
Salt Lake City	78	+2	0.5	+0.3	0.6	+0.1
Reno	66	−2	0	−0.1	0.3	+0.2
Winnemucca	66	−6	0	−0.1	0.4	+0.2
Pocatello	72	0	0.5	+0.4	0.2	−0.4
Boise	72	−1	T.	0	0.2	0
Lewiston	74	−1	1.0	+0.9	0.1	−0.3
Baker	62	−4	0.1	0	T.	−0.4
Walla Walla	68	−7	1.0	+0.9	T.	−0.4
Spokane	66	−3	0.4	+0.3	T.	−0.7
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	54	−1	1.3	+0.8	T.	−1.8
Seattle	60	−4	0.8	+0.7	0	−0.7
North Head	56	−2	1.0	+0.9	T.	−0.5
Portland, Oreg.	64	−3	1.6	+1.5	T.	−0.5
Roseburg	64	−4	0.3	+0.2	0	−0.3
Eureka	58	+2	T.	0	0	−0.1
Red Bluff	76	−4	T.	+T.	0	0
Sacramento	72	−1	0	0	T.	+T.
San Francisco	60	+2	0	0	T.	0
Fresno	78	−4	0	0	T.	+T.
San Luis Obispo	66	+2	0	0	T.	0
Los Angeles	74	+3	0	0	T.	+T.
San Diego	70	+1	T.	+T.	T.	+T.

District and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Aug. 15. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Aug. 15. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Aug. 15. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Aug. 15. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Month of July. Total.	Precipitation. Month of July. Departure from normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
ATLANTIC COAST.						
Eastport	62	+1	0.1	−0.7	3.7	+0.3
Portland, Me.	66	−1	0.1	−0.7	2.5	−0.7
Burlington	64	−3	T.	−1.0	1.0	−2.8
Northfield	62	−2	T.	−0.9	1.2	−2.5
Concord	66	−2	0.1	−0.8	1.9	−1.9
Boston	68	−3	0.4	−0.6	2.6	−0.8
Nantucket	66	−3	1.2	+0.4	5.0	+2.3
New Haven	68	−3	0.5	−0.6	5.1	+0.3
Albany	68	−2	T.	−0.8	1.3	−2.6
Ithaca	64	−5	T.	−0.6	1.7	−2.1
Binghamton	64	−4	T.	−0.7	2.8	−0.7
New York	70	−4	0.1	−0.9	6.6	+2.1
Scranton	66	−4	T.	−0.8	4.5	+0.7
Harrisburg	68	−5	0.6	−0.2	3.9	0
Philadelphia	70	−5	0.6	−0.5	2.4	−1.9
Trenton	68	−6	0.4	−0.9	2.3	−2.5
Atlantic City	70	−3	0.3	−0.8	5.0	+1.2
Baltimore	72	−4	0.2	−0.8	7.3	+2.5
Washington	70	−5	0.9	−0.2	9.6	+5.0
Norfolk	74	−3	3.5	+1.7	11.9	+6.1
Richmond	72	−6	2.9	+1.9	8.5	+4.1
Lynchburg	70	−6	0.1	−0.9	2.2	−1.8
Wytheville	66	−5	0.2	−0.9	4.1	−0.3
Asheville	68	−3	0.8	−0.3	4.6	−0.3
Charlotte	72	−5	0.2	−1.0	5.2	−0.3
Raleigh	72	−6	2.9	+1.6	4.1	−2.0
Hatteras	76	−2	5.2	+3.8	5.7	−0.4
Wilmington	74	−4	2.4	+1.0	9.6	+2.6
Charleston	78	−3	2.9	+1.4	8.0	+0.7
Greenville	72	.....	0.5	.....	5.2	.....
Columbia, S. C.	76	−4	0.4	−1.2	7.4	+1.3
Augusta	78	−3	1.2	−0.1	5.0	−0.3
Atlanta	74	−3	1.8	+0.9	7.0	+2.3
Macon	78	−1	1.0	+0.1	7.1	+2.5
Savannah	76	−4	5.4	+3.8	5.2	−1.0
Thomasville	80	−1	1.0	−0.1	3.6	−1.7
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	78	−2	T.	−0.8	3.7	+0.2
Nashville	74	−4	T.	−0.7	6.2	+1.8
Chattanooga	74	−3	0.1	−0.6	3.6	−0.3
Knoxville	74	−1	2.0	+0.9	4.0	−0.2
Lexington	72	−3	1.1	+0.4	2.1	−2.3
Louisville	74	−3	0	−0.8	7.8	+4.1
Evansville	76	−2	0	−0.8	6.4	+2.6
Indianapolis	72	−2	0.5	−0.2	2.7	−1.4
Cincinnati	70	−4	T.	−0.7	2.4	−1.1
Dayton	70	−4	T.	−0.6	4.5	+1.2
Columbus	68	−6	0.1	−0.6	2.3	−1.3
Parkersburg	70	−4	0.1	−0.7	3.6	−1.1
Elkins	66	−3	0.5	−0.4	5.8	+1.2
Pittsburgh	68	−6	T.	−0.8	2.8	−1.6
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	66	−2	0	−0.6	1.9	−1.3
Syracuse	66	−4	0	−0.7	2.4	−1.3
Oswego	66	−4	0	−0.6	2.6	−0.6
Buffalo	68	−1	0	−0.6	2.5	−0.9
Erie	68	−2	0	−0.8	4.0	+0.8
Cleveland	66	−5	T.	−0.6	4.0	+0.4
Toledo	68	−4	0	−0.5	2.6	−0.6
Detroit	70	−1	0	−0.6	2.0	−1.5
Saginaw	68	−1	T.	−0.6	3.2	−0.5
Alpena	64	−1	T.	−0.8	3.6	+0.5
Grand Rapids	72	+1	0	−0.5	4.0	+1.4
Chicago	72	−2	T.	−0.5	4.0	+0.4
Fort Wayne	70	.....	0	.....	4.1	.....
Milwaukee	70	+1	0	−0.5	2.5	−0.5
Green Bay	72	+4	0	−0.7	5.9	+2.4
Escanaba	66	+1	0.2	−0.7	7.4	+4.1
Ludington	66	.....	0.1	.....	3.7	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	66	+5	T.	−0.6	5.4	+2.6
Marquette	68	+4	T.	−0.6	3.5	+0.4
Duluth	66	+2	T.	−0.8	2.3	−1.3
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	72	+2	0.3	−0.5	2.3	−1.1
La Crosse	70	−1	0.3	−0.4	2.1	−2.0
Madison	70	−1	T.	0.7	6.1	+2.1
Charles City	70	−2	0.6	−0.3	7.2	+3.6
Dubuque	70	−3	0.2	−0.3	6.0	+1.7
Davenport	74	0	T.	−0.8	5.7	+2.1
Des Moines	72	−2	1.5	+0.5	7.1	+3.2
Keokuk	74	−2	0.2	−0.6	6.4	+2.4
Peoria	74	+1	0	−0.7	3.1	+0.1
Terre Haute	74	.....	T.	.....	2.4	.....
Springfield, Ill.	74	−1	T.	−0.7	2.6	−0.3
Hannibal	72	−4	T.	−0.9	2.3	−1.5
St. Louis	76	−2	T.	−0.6	2.4	−1.0
Cairo	74	−4	T.	−0.7	4.5	+1.1

NOTE.—T. indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., AUGUST 15, 1922.

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., AUGUST 15, 1922.

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